The Chicago Tribune.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY WHIPPLE & TRUE, ROOM 8 Lombard Block ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER THIRTY ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—LOTS FRONTING ... [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE-STORY AND basement ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON VINCENNES-AV. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—LOTS FRONTING ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST.—LOT ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—SEVEN LOTS ON ... SNYDER & LEE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUBBARD ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—6 LOTS NORTH ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS FRONTING SOUTH ... JOS. E. CHANDLER ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ASHLEY-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—$2 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL ... WM. O. COLE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 LOTS ON WABASH AND ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ... [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES—GROVE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS ON NORTH SIDE ... [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN BUTLER COUNTY ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—I OFFER THE FINEST SELEC... G. O. HOWE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—1,280.00 ACRES IN KANSAS, IOWA ... [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY HALF AN ACRE OR AN ... W. A. HENDERSON & CO. ... [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT ... [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF ROOMS ... [illegible]

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ... [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED ... [illegible]

TO RENT—IN PORTLAND BLOCK ... [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED ... [illegible]

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD ... [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE ... J. M. MARSHALL ... [illegible]

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 ... [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING ... [illegible]

TO RENT—A GOOD LOCATION FOR BOOT ... [illegible]

TO RENT—TO LUMBERMEN ... [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE FLOOR ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—EITHER ON SOUTH ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT ... W. H. COLVIN ... [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—RETIRING PARTNER ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN PAY $10,000 ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL ... [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PEDDLING WAGON FOR NO. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND SPRING ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, SECOND-HAND ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LIGHT TOP ... [illegible]

WANTED—I WILL PAY IN LUMBER ... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED ... [illegible]

WANTED—FOR WHITE PINE ... [illegible]

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF ... BROKEN ... [illegible]

WANTED—FRIENDS OF THE CALIFORNIA ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO INVEST $500 TO $1,000 IN ... [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PATENT TABLES AT WM. KAL... [illegible]

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKET TO QUINCY ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 4 FAIRBANKS' DOR... [illegible]

FOR SALE—SCOTCH TERRIERS ... [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING EMPLOYMENT ... [illegible]

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ... [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, 20 FAMILIES TO GO ... [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR STORE ... EMPLOYMENT AGENCY ... [illegible]

WANTED—100 SCOTCH, ENGLISH, WELSH ... [illegible]

WANTED—10 SCOTCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN ... [illegible]

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, FIREMEN ... [illegible]

WANTED—20 LABORERS, $2.50 PER DAY ... [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—STABLES AND ... [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO STRUGGLE ... [illegible]

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AFTER 9 O'CLOCK ... [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE ... F. W. BRADFIELD ... [illegible]

WANTED—THIS MORNING, FOR OUR ... A. S. ADAMS & CO. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD ... [illegible]

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN OF GOOD AD... CLARK & CO. ... [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 311 West Washington-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work ... [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR ... [illegible]

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL work in a small convenient house ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPE... SEXTON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN ... [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, IN A MA... [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HARNESS-MA... JOHNSON, 172 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR ... [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN A ... [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WANTS ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO SELL ... BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES ... W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST, AND ... ORRIN GLIDDEN & CO. ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "AUTOBIOGRA... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES, PAYING $20 A day ... [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TEN THOUSAND-DOLLAR STOCK OF BOOTS ... [illegible]

A NEW YORK STEAM FLOUR MILL FOR ... [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS ... [illegible]

A HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE IF DE... [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES ... [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE, SITUATED IN ... [illegible]

NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL ... W. F. NOYES ... [illegible]

N. SIMONDS, HAVING PURCHASED A ... [illegible]

RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED ... HARDWARE ... [illegible]

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE ... HIBBARD & SPENCER ... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

COLORADO MINES—$4,000 MAY BE INVESTED ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $3,000 TO $10,000 ON ... SAMPSON & DREW ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—$12,000 ON 5 YEARS' TIME ... HIRAM BALDWIN ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—ON SHORT OR LONG ... A. M. TRUESDELL ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN ... H. E. SEELYE ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $100 AND ... [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE ... [illegible]

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property. Apply to H. E. SEELYE ... [illegible]

$3,000 OR $4,000 WANTED ON GOOD IM... [illegible]

$5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS ... [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms ... [illegible]

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASH... [illegible]

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE LARGE FUR... [illegible]

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ... [illegible]

153 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS ... [illegible]

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT CONN... [illegible]

211 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ... [illegible]

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICE SUITE OF ... [illegible]

478 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. (UNION PARK) ... [illegible]

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON-ST. CARS—TWO ... [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY (ENGAGED OR ... [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE ... MRS. FELIX ... [illegible]

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEW ... [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN IN THE GER... [illegible]

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal ... [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ... piano ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 BELOW COST—A FINE ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Recent Correspondence in the Case of Georgia.

Temper of the House on the Currency Question.

Another Currency Bill Introduced by Morgan, of Ohio.

Result of the Inquiry Concerning the Sale of Cadetships.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

GEORGIA.

The correspondence in the case of Georgia, to-day laid before the Senate by the President, covers a period of one month, beginning on the day the bill passed remanding the State to a Provisional Government. The documents are quite voluminous, and embrace a large number of telegrams between Generals Sherman and Terry, and several letters from Governor Bullock, Captain Bryant, and others. It appears that, on the day the bill in question was passed, General Terry telegraphed, saying he hoped the President would not put him in command. He was appointed the next day, however, the President saying he considered that General Terry could perform the duties imposed by the bill better than anyone else. General Sherman said he concurred in this opinion, and hoped Terry would cheerfully conform to the order, adding: "Do not remove any of the State officers at present, but let matters continue till a necessity arises." Ten days later Terry says he has become convinced that his assignment to the command was under all circumstances proper enough. He expresses an opinion that he should be clothed with all powers given by the original Reconstruction acts. Such explicit authority from the President would probably prevent any necessity for its use. The President at once issued the necessary orders in the premises. General Terry then reports the organization of the Senate and the condition of things in the House, and wants to know if he has power to investigate the question of eligibility, or must the taking of the oath by members be considered conclusive. General Sherman replies: "Exercise your own discretion. If flagrant cases arise, investigate them." On the following day General Terry says he thinks the Legislature, with all its members, would adopt the Fifteenth Amendment for the sake of getting rid of the army, but he doubts if it would, without purification, pass the necessary laws to protect all classes of citizens. On the 19th of January General Sherman answers:

"I will sustain you in the exercise of any authority that will maintain substantial good order in the State till it is recognized by Executive and Congress. Some lawful means will be found whereby all can defend our friends against the bands of assassins. The use of soldiers should be limited to maintaining the peace. You, on the spot, must be judge how far it is wise or politic to interfere with the component parts of the Legislature or their proposed legislation."

The next day Terry sends a long telegram about charges of perjury against members of the House. He says he has determined to investigate several cases, and wants to know if his course is approved. General Sherman submits the despatch to the President and Cabinet, and answers: "Go ahead, cautiously. The President says you are doing right, and he will sustain you." Terry then sends a long protest of Bryant and others against the course he and Bullock are pursuing, and asks as to his power for removing Sheriffs and others who fail in their duty. This is submitted to the President, and General Sherman replies that Terry is sustained against Bryant's protest; that removals and appointments must be made by him, and not by the Governor, and that they think the Legislature should be organized as soon as possible, including all members duly elected, subject to the oaths prescribed and conditions of the Reconstruction acts, and excluding only flagrant cases to be determined by himself. Terry next reports progress. Says he is proceeding with the investigation rapidly as possible, and asking if he can allow persons who were next highest candidates to take seats in place of members found disqualified. This is laid before the Cabinet and leads to a full inquiry, resulting in a brief opinion from the Attorney General which leads Sherman to telegraph:

"You are expected to use your own judgment and discretion on all points, and the President will sustain your action."

On the 26th of January, Terry reports the organization of the House. He had investigated fourteen cases, only three of which were found ineligible, and those persons he excluded. He says eleven others declined to take the oath, and therefore were not admitted. The judgment is that he had no authority to give vacant seats to persons who received the next highest number of votes, and they therefore remain unoccupied. The Senate Judiciary Committee have spent a good deal of time on this Georgia case, but notwithstanding the reports sent out last night have not concluded any branch of it yet. The papers submitted by the President to-day will be printed as soon as possible, and at the next meeting of the committee will be examined. Some members do not approve the course of Terry, but it will be noticed that each of his steps was sanctioned by the President and Cabinet, and it is not likely the Senate will declare against him. The cases of Hill and Miller, who claim seats by virtue of the election of two years ago, have not been favorably considered by the committee. Their credentials were not referred till this morning. The committee will not be in haste to make up a decision on the issue raised by their claim.

ALASKA.

General Horie is busy among Congressmen upon a scheme for a Territorial Government of Alaska. The report of Special Agent McIntyre to Secretary Boutwell says there are but 150 legal voters in Alaska, exclusive of the military, with a probability of a decrease rather than increase of numbers, and that as a financial measure, at most, it would be a good policy to abandon the Territory.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The inquiry into the sale of naval and military cadetships is going to bring out some curious and disgraceful facts. Two guilty persons have already been found out—one a member of the last House from Alabama, and the other a member of the present House from South Carolina. The evidence in each case is direct and positive, and of such a character that no apology can explain it away, or break its force.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BALANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the House a document, from which it appears that he has a balance of $690,665, which may be carried to the surplus fund for the present fiscal year, and a balance of $6,921,356 may be carried over from this year to the service of the next fiscal year. The fact that these balances are so small, militates a good deal against Butler's so-called defence of the department, and shows that Dawes' speech was justified.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted various Executive documents, including a report of the Secretary of War upon Georgia affairs. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The credentials of Hill and Miller, Senators elect from Georgia, had the same reference.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MORTON made a statement relative to a printed circular, circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and Mr. Fenton that they and their favorites were managing the printing bureau. Personally he cared nothing about such documents, but he stated that of the three hundred and twenty-five employes in that bureau but eight or nine were from Indiana, of whom only two or three were appointed at his instance. He asked the reference of the circular to the Printing Committee, so that the persons making the charges might appear and be heard.

At Mr. EDMUNDS' suggestion the committee was directed to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the charges.

BILL TO INCREASE THE SALARIES OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendment the bill to increase the salaries of Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides that after January 1, 1870, the salary of Chief Justice shall be $12,000 and of each Associate Justice $10,000. The amendment provides further that the salary of Circuit Judges shall be $6,500, and of District Judges $5,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DYER offered a resolution in reference to extra pay of the Missouri State militia. Referred.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution declaring it the opinion of the House that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing Committee on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

Mr. WARD moved to table the resolution.

The resolution was not tabled—73 to 93; which Mr. INGERSOLL characterised as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

[illegible list of names: Ames, Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks (Mass.), Brooks (N. Y.), Buffinton, Burchard, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis (N. Y.), Dawes, Dixon, Duval, Eldridge, Ferris, Ferry, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Griswold, Haight, Hale, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Lawrence, Lynch, McGrew, Merrill (Pa.), Merrill (Me.), O'Neill, Peters, Platt, Poland, Potter, Randall, Reading, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scofield, Sheldon (N. Y.), Slocum, Smith (Vt.), Starkweather, Stevens, Stiles, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twichell, Van Auken, Ward, Washburn (Wis.), Washburn (Mass.), Wheeler, Wilkinson, Woodward—73.]

NAYS.

[illegible list of names: Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Boles, Boyd, Buckley, Burdett, Burr, Cobb (Wis.), Coburn, Cook, Conner, Crebs, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Golladay, Griswold, Hawley, Hay, Heflin, Hogg, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones (Ky.), Jones (N. C.), Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore (Ohio), Morgan, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Ridgeway, Rogers, Sanford, Sheldon (La.), Smith (Oregon), Smythe (Iowa), Stevenson, Stone, Strader, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Wells, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson (Minn.), Wilson (O.), Winans, Wood—93.]

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill to supply deficiencies for the Naval and Military Academy appropriation was taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate Currency bill. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of National Bank notes, and for the issue of $ ... [illegible] ... to destroy all bank notes received by the United States for taxes or otherwise; to substitute for them an equal amount of greenbacks, and to pay to depositors of bonds Treasury notes, at par, equal to the difference between the nominal value of bonds deposited and the amount of bank currency issued on them. The Secretary of the Treasury is also required to give notice, by publication, to holders of 5-20 bonds that two hundred millions of dollars of the same, to be designated by number, date, and amount, will be paid in Treasury notes at par. On failure to present such bonds for payment within six weeks after such notice, interest on the same shall cease. It also provides that all taxes, duties and imposts of every kind payable to the United States shall be receivable in gold and silver, or Treasury notes, at the option of the payer, and that upon the redemption of the public debt all outstanding Treasury notes shall be redeemed at par in gold and silver.

Mr. Morgan's calculation is that by the adoption of his substitute $340,000,000 of the public debt will be paid, and the currency increased $250,000,000.

CUBA.

Mr. LOGAN called up the resolution offered by him on the 3d of February, as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain, for the purpose of gaining their independence and establishing a republican government; and,

WHEREAS, They have established and still maintain a de facto government, and now occupy with their armies, and control a large section of said island; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire what reasons now exist, if any, why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the government as a belligerent, and as such entitled to the rights of a belligerent.

He had no doubt of the correctness of the position he took, nor of the justness of the cause he espoused; and, as long as he could raise his voice in behalf of the cause, he would advocate the progress of liberty and the enlargement of humanity.

INQUIRY.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, the President was asked by what authority Spanish war vessels were to be repaired at the Boston Navy Yard.

SPECIAL ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution offered by him last week as to the mode of choosing Special Committees of Election. Rules not suspended—yeas, 78; nays, 104.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

NAVAL BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Minn., introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers of the navy.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House in committee took up the legislative appropriation bill, but rose after disposing of only two pages and adjourned.

PRINCETON.

Pedestrianism—Raid on the Dram Shops—Hog Slaughtering Nuisance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 14.

During the last few days our town has been the scene of considerable excitement. The first thing that attracted people's attention was a walking match in Patterson's Hall. Two young men, Frank Terwilliger and Frank Seaback, undertook to walk 150 miles in twenty-four hours, alternate quarters of an hour. They had not finished forty miles when Terwilliger was taken sick, and the walk was discontinued. At that time they were four miles ahead of time. On Friday, the 25th, Seaback undertakes to do the one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, and, from the power he showed in his last effort, there are few people who doubt its accomplishment.

Our new Council is bent on reform. Saloons had previously had license to sell ale and beer, but sold also mean whiskey, and the drug stores were doing an open bar-room business, selling whiskey by the wine-glass at fifteen cents, and making more money than the saloons. All this has ceased. Old customers and favored individuals find that they can't do it any longer. The Council enforces the law, and people think it best to obey.

A case of hog slaughtering has just been tried, and the butchers have been fined $50 and costs for violating a town ordinance. It was claimed by the defendants that they only slaughtered a lot of 800 hogs, which were thrown on their hands by the fall of prices in the Chicago market, and that it could not be shown that they pursued it as a business. The jury thought the special pleading bad, thinking that a man had no business to commit such a nuisance, whether in the pursuit of his regular business or not. Hence the fine. An appeal has been taken, but it cannot possibly amount to anything.

A case is on trial now which commenced on Saturday—whipping in the public schools.

MINNESOTA.

Railroad Travel—The State Legislature and its Masterly Inactivity—State Finances—Railroad Contract.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.

All railroads in this vicinity have recently been badly battered by drifting snow, but are now in running order again.

Members of the Legislature have earned the per diem for their 45th day of the 60 days allowed by the constitution for a session, but have passed or inaugurated no important measures, except the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. There is really no occasion for legislation at all this year, except for the ratification named, and the passage of the annual appropriation bills, and the present body, in point of ability and experience, comes as near being no Legislature as it often seen. Intimations have been given out that the Wisconsin Legislature expected an invitation from the Solons here to visit St. Paul, in reciprocation of similar hospitalities extended to the Minnesota Legislature last year, but all such expectations will be disappointed. Our Legislature dare not saddle the expense of such complimentary upon the State treasury, which is not just now very plethoric, in consequence of the non-payment of taxes and heavy drafts, and they are not the men to incur unnecessary personal expense. It is certain we shall this year have no inter-State hob-a-nobbing, unless the Wisconsinites come up their own hook, and pay their own bills.

The contract for grading twenty-one miles of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, between Hastings and Red Wing, is advertised to be let this week.

INDIANA.

The Beaver Abortion Case at Plymouth—Continued Excitement—Political Appointment Declined.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 14.

There continues to be considerable excitement over the Wheeler abortion case. The grand jury sojourned on Saturday night until to-day, without officially announcing their decision; but it is rumored that they have found a true bill against A. L. Wheeler, J. J. Vinall, and Mrs. Hopkins. These persons have not yet been arrested, and have been away from Plymouth several days, no one knowing their whereabouts. The Coroner's jury charged them with the death of Miss Beaver by attempting an abortion; but neither of them was placed under arrest. Further developments in this case will be watched for with interest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Senator Morton, having been strongly urged by leading Republicans throughout the State to be present at the Republican State Convention on the 22d of February, telegraphs to-day that he will be present. It is expected that he will speak on Tuesday evening. This fact will largely increase the attendance. The prospects for the convention are highly encouraging.

Lieutenant Governor Cumback, who last week declined the Portuguese mission, has also declined the mission to The Hague on account of the insufficiency of the salary.

MICHIGAN.

Railroad Conductors Held on a Charge of Swindling.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.

The case against Mr. Payne, conductor on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road, charged with embezzling funds of the company, came to a conclusion in our Police Court to-day. The prosecution submitted evidence of seven of Pinkerton's detectives, who went out on the train with Payne in November last, and who swore that they saw fares paid which, judging from the distance travelled by the passengers, should have exceeded eighty dollars in the aggregate. It was also shown that but about fifty dollars were returned to the office by Mr. Payne. Here the prosecution rested, and the defence said that they desired to introduce no testimony, and took ground that the evidence for the prosecution was of such a nature, and came from men of such character that the complaint ought to be dismissed. After argument on this point, the Police Justice held Mr. Payne in $3,000 bail for trial at the Recorder's Court. Two other conductors, against whom similar charges were made, waived an examination, and were also bound over.

QUINCY.

Ground Broken on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 14.

The first ground for the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad was broken, at West Quincy, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. A meeting was organized, with General Jas. D. Morgan in the chair. Speeches were made by General B. M. Prentiss, Colonel W. A. Richardson, C. A. Savage, President of the road, and others, after which two carts were brought forward to receive the first dirt, when Dr. Rawlston and Robert Tillson, two of Quincy's oldest citizens, were called upon to throw the first shovels of earth.

The occasion was one long to be remembered by the people of Quincy, since the completion of this road is of the most vital importance to it. The attendance was quite large, the greater portion being from Quincy.

MISSOURI.

Death of a Prominent St. Louis Merchant.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Jno. J. Roe, Sen., partner in Jno. J. Roe & Co., the heaviest pork packing house in this city, died suddenly about 4 o'clock this afternoon, of apoplexy. Mr. Roe was on 'Change at noon, in good health. At 3 p. m. he attended an election of Directors at State Savings Association, of which he was President. At 3 o'clock he attended a meeting of the Directors of the Memphis Packet Company, of which he was Vice President, and after chatting about an hour on business matters, suddenly fell backward, gasping for breath, and died before a physician could reach him. Mr. Roe was one of the most prominent men in the city, and his death will create a void in business and social circles that will be difficult to fill. He came from Ohio about thirty years ago, was for a long time connected with the river interests, and commanded several fine steamers. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, amassed a fortune of about $3,000,000, and was known throughout the Union as one of the largest provision operators in all the country. He was 61 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

UTAH.

Result of the Election in Salt Lake City—The Brighamites Elect Their Ticket with Little Opposition.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 14.—The municipal election passed quietly. The best order prevailed at the polls. The Orthodox ticket was elected by a large majority. The authorities discountenanced women voting in this election. Some half a dozen voted, however. Both tickets were voted for.

The weather has been so pleasant for the last two weeks that gardening has been commenced. The Legislature still continues in session.

OHIO.

No Judicial Opinion on the Bible Question in Cincinnati—Fatal Accident—Killed by Falling from a Steeple—Revenue Matters.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Contrary to public expectation, the opinion of the Judges of the Superior Court on the question of the Bible in the public schools was not delivered to-day. It is understood that each Judge has written an opinion, but there has nothing transpired to indicate what the decision will be. The decision will probably be made to-morrow or next day.

A child of Isaac Loeb died, yesterday, from eating creosote left carelessly within reach.

DELPHOS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—John Miller, a citizen of this place, was killed by falling from the steeple of the Presbyterian church here, to-day, while engaged in making some repairs. He leaves a wife and two children.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Supervisor Dwyer has ordered the seizure of Detmer's house, with 111 barrels of highwines, and arrested the owner ... [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The cases involving the validity of the forty-eight hour rule for fermenta... [illegible]

[column continued] ... on the manufacture of spirits recently begun in the State courts, will, by consent of all parties, be transferred to-morrow to the United States Circuit Court, where they will come up early on their merits.

The recent removal of Captain Naughton, gauger in the Second District, for alleged disrespect shown the Supervisor, has created a great deal of dissatisfaction. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers in the district, and was appointed on the urgent recommendation of Governor Hayes.

Seven women, indicted by a recent grand jury for keeping houses of ill-fame, pleaded guilty to-day, and were fined each $100. One man, indicted for the same offence, pleaded guilty and was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

A. Biedermann was stabbed yesterday at the Union House, Storr's Township, by Joseph Larmouth, and probably fatally wounded.

Rev. J. G. White, who has created a commotion in some circles of late, is lecturing on Romanism this week in Newport, and will begin his lectures in this city next Sunday.

Work on the Cincinnati college building, recently badly damaged by fire, has begun. An additional story will be added and the building greatly improved.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

SMALL-POX.

Eighteen cases of small pox were reported to-day at the Board of Health, four fatal.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Over two hundred cases of relapsing fever have been reported, and the Commissioners of Charities have refused to admit any more of them free into their hospitals. The Board of Health publishes a card that there is no danger to be apprehended, and that every precaution is being taken against the spread of the disease.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

The loss by explosion and fire to-day, on Thirty-second street, will exceed $40,000. William Wright, who was injured by the explosion, died to-night, and two others are not expected to live.

WALL STREET.

The money market continues easy at 4@5 per cent on government collaterals. There was a fair business in railway, but not remarkable. Gold was stronger in the afternoon, on a favorable report from Washington.

IN MEMORIAM.

Several publishers assembled informally at Delmonico's, to-night, and arranged for a meeting of the book trade to pass resolutions on the death of Wesley Harper.

THEATRICAL.

Niblo's Theatre was crowded to-night to witness Fechter's first performance of Hamlet. He was loudly applauded, though there was evident disappointment at his acting. His reading differed materially from Booth's, and dramatic critics pronounce him greatly inferior to the latter. His engagement closes this week.

PERSONAL.

The steamer Ville de Paris arrived to-day, after a very rough passage. Geo. W. Fishback, of the *Missouri Democrat*, was among the passengers.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A MURDERER.

A crowd assembled in Brooklyn to-night, to lynch Chambers, who killed Voorhees last night. The Thirteenth Regiment of militia was ordered under arms, and at last report all was quiet.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COTTON EXCHANGE OPENED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Cotton Exchange was opened to-day, at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, under the auspices of the Board of Cotton Brokers.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The Lebanon Springs and Rutland & Bennington Railways have been consolidated as the Harlem Extension. Augustus Schell is President.

BUSINESS SUSPENSIONS.

The suspension of Thomas N. Dale & Co., manufacturers of cabinet trimmings, etc., is announced. Halstead, Stiles & Co., whose failure has already been announced, are said to have offered a compromise of 75 per cent, which is said to meet the general approval of their creditors.

NOTABLE SERMONS.

Among the notable sermons yesterday was one by Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Church, in explanation and defence of the dogma of Infallibility; by Rev. Mr. Young, of St. Paul's Church, Fifty-ninth street, against the sensation story papers and authors, and another by Rev. Mr. Hoole, at Cooper Institute, in favor of the Bible in the public schools.

AN ADDRESS BY PROF. MORSE.

At the meeting of the African Colonization Society, at the Collegiate Dutchess Church, in Fifth avenue, the venerable Professor Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, delivered an address.

REPORTED DUEL DENIED.

The report in a Rochester paper, in which it was stated that Captain Francisco De Porto, who fought a duel last summer with the Spanish editor of *El Cronista*, had been killed in another duel with the same party at Niagara Falls, is a canard. The Captain is alive and well in this city.

THE MORMONS ON LONG ISLAND.

Williamsburgh Mormons are about entering into a negotiation for the purchase of a Gentile church edifice in the centre of the district.

SEWARD.

Letters just received here from Seward, now at Havana, state that the Ex-Secretary proposes, as soon as the situation in Hayti will permit, to visit that country, with a view, after a short sojourn there, to proceed to San Domingo, where he intends to remain until April, and thus avoid the severe March weather at his home in New York State. It is believed Seward's presence in the Dominican Republic will assist materially in settling somewhat the unsatisfactory condition of affairs that appears to prevail in the republic, and which appears to be the result of the attempt to carry into effect his policy concerning the cession of that country to the United States. His health is much improved.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, and Baris Demidoff, Secretary of the Russian Legation, are in this city, and it is said the Russian Government has made a demand, through Catacazy, for the interest on the Alaska purchase money, from the date of the stipulation of payment by the treaty to the actual date of payment.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

Letter from George Catlin, the Artist—A Plea for the Red Man.

George Catlin, who has spent so many years among the Indians, has addressed a letter to General Sheridan in reference to the latter's treatment of the red men, from which the following extracts are made:

"You are commanded to 'sweep the whole country,' to drive from their habitations and hunting-grounds, and from the graves of their parents and children, the entire population of 1,500,000 square miles into restricted and gameless and worthless reservations, in which starvation will be inevitable, and out of the limits of which you are commanded to treat all Indians as 'enemies of war'—that is, to put them to death if they do not surrender to your arms, and give up their country, to be occupied by squatters. The history of the world records no decree like this. Brave soldiers and gallant officers, I have been over the ground. I know the people and I know the difficulties you will have to encounter. You go in obedience to the government of your country. The government must protect the 'citizens' (protect them in possession of another people's lands, and in the robbery of their only means of existence). Recollect that the government of your country 'is protecting her citizens' destroys a race and gains a continent. This may be a 'necessity,' and it may not, but it will be for history and not for you to decide. For the inhuman massacre but a short time since of 500 poor Cheyennes (massacre with treachery) did the government of your country punish any one? Had not the Cheyennes a right to do it? For the subsequent destruction of a Cheyenne village, and the massacre of every man (100), with the capture of fifty-three warriors and 900 horses (who, we are told by the Indian agent, were friendly, and on their way to their appointed reservation), has the government punished any one? And had not the Cheyennes a right to retaliate?

"The atrocities of these horrible scenes, in this age of 'glorious civilization,' surpass in cruelty anything in the invasions of Cortez, of Pizarro, and De Soto, and the American journals tell me that you have recently surprised a camp (village?) of the Cheyennes, killed 59 warriors, and captured 400 horses, and 4 tons of dried buffalo meat—the only and last means of their existence. Oh, mercy, mercy! A small and friendly tribe when I lived amongst them thirty-five years since. Where are they going? What have they done? How many of them now exist, and who have got possession of their lands, their buffaloes, and wild horses?

"God, perhaps, may forgive my country for such cruel warfare, and O, for my country's sake, that there could be a solvent for history, to erase such records from its pages. The government of your country that sends you with cannons, with sabres, and revolvers to 'sweep' these people out of their country (and, consequently, from the face of the earth) has been proud before the civilized world in assuming and exercising a 'guardianship' over these poor people, denominating them its 'red children,' and instructing them to call the President of the United States their 'Great Father,' which they have always and everywhere obediently done; and, when your swords are drawn, forget not that just when the full rights of American citizenship have been magnanimously granted to 4,000,000 of Africans, the blows you are dealing are to disfranchise an independent (and the only American) race, and show to the observing world, and record in the pages of history, the singular anomaly (in an infanticide war) of a father inheriting a whole continent from his dying children."

ALASKA.

The Fur Seals—Recommendations of Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent a communication to that body, giving information concerning the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, with recommendations as to the best means of preserving them and securing a revenue. The act of July 27, 1868, was construed by the Treasury Department as designed chiefly to apply to killing the fur seals for trade, and instructions were issued allowing the natives to take a sufficient number, estimated at 40 cents each, to furnish an annual income to each native of $43.02. This permission authorized the killing by the natives on both islands of 42,917 seals in all. As to whether a greater number has been killed the Secretary says the evidence is conflicting, but he is of the opinion that at least 20,000 in excess of this number have been killed by the natives. All the skins which have been taken, however, still remain on the islands, which are in charge of the agents of the government.

The Secretary says that great care is necessary for the preservation of the seal fisheries; that the animals would either be destroyed or driven away if the business of capturing them, or even the trade in the skins at the islands, were open to free competition, and that such a course would not only be destructive to the business, but a criminal wrong to the natives, who have a right to their own support, and to whom the United States is bound to furnish protection. If the animals are protected 100,000 skins may be taken each year without diminishing the supply. The proposition to lease the islands for a term of years to private parties for an annual rental he deems objectionable, because it would give the contractors control of a branch of industry important to the people of the United States. If the preservation of the skins for use should be transferred from London to this country, he proposes that the Treasury Department assume entire control of the business of the islands, establish a rigid system of military and naval police, excluding everybody but its own servants and agents, and carry on the fur and seal business with the natives by means of Treasury Agents; the skins so taken to be sold by the government, at auction, in San Francisco or New York, and the profits, if any, be applied to the education and religious instruction of the natives, and generally for their physical, intellectual, and moral improvement. He states that the expense of maintaining the military and naval forces would not be materially increased. In accordance with the foregoing recommendation, he suggests that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint agents to superintend the business, and that an appropriation of $100,000 be made out of which the natives shall be paid for the labor performed by them, and the other expenses incident to the business shall be defrayed. In conclusion, he urges immediate legislation, as the season for operations will soon come.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention Yesterday.

Good Progress Made on the Legislative Committee's Report.

The Pending Revision of the Statutes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.

JUDGE CODY EXPLAINS.

A slight diversion from the regular order of business was had to-day—Judge Cody, arising to a personal explanation, because of a certain despatch which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday morning last. The Judge, after severely animadverting upon a breach of the privileges of the House by your correspondent, proceeded to defend himself from the charge that he was anything more than a friend of Gassette. He instanced it as a fact that of all the officers of this State which the action of this convention was designed to affect, Gassette was the only one whom it was proposed to legislate out of office, and to make ineligible for years to come. He claimed that he had a right to feel an interest in Gassette's welfare. It was from the County of DuPage that Gassette had enlisted as a private soldier, and the people of that county followed his fortunes with more than ordinary attention, even though he had moved into Cook County. He paid a glowing tribute to soldiers generally and to Gassette in particular, for what he had done in the war for the Union, and said that if Gassette had been anything more than a common soldier, or had not been the nominee of the people rather than of the politicians, there would not now be this opposition to him. His whole effort was more of a laudation of Gassette than a defence of himself. As to that, he didn't seem to think his conduct called for any justification. He relied entirely upon the opinions of his fellow-members for his personal vindication. He didn't think because he had become a member of this convention he was compelled to forswear his friends, and in this particular case he was not going to do it.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

Progress is now the watchword of the convention. Five more sections of the report of the Legislative Committee were adopted to-day, but they had to run the usual gauntlet of amendments, substitutes, motions to strike out, and other objections. The forty-first, relating to the letting of contracts by the General Assembly, of fuel, etc., met with no opposition. The forty-second, providing that the Legislature shall have no power to relieve a corporation or individual once become indebted to the State, underwent a strong cross fire. It was urged that there were hundreds of cases where this provision would work extreme hardship, as in cases of contractors who were prevented by acts of Providence from complying with their contracts, and other familiar instances. Still the convention was in no mood for considering the equitable side of contingencies, and adopted the section as reported. Mr. Crawford asked that the forty-third section might be recommitted, as it needed perfecting in some particulars. The forty-fourth section, preventing the State from assuming the debts of counties and towns, was adopted without debate. Mr. Coolbaugh and the other gentlemen for whose benefit the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth sections were postponed on Friday, being present, these sections were called up and considered. The point of the thirty-seventh section was in its proviso, limiting the contracting of debts by the State to $250,000. Judge Archer renewed his motion, made at an early day, that the sum be limited to $100,000. Others wanted to compromise on $150,000. From the phraseology of the latter part of the section, Judge Underwood expressed grave doubt whether this limitation did not confine the Legislature "not to exceed that sum only in case of an actual invasion of the State. He wished to see the section comprehensive enough to imply a like power in case of a war on the Federal Government. Mr. Allen thought any such construction as this was futile, considering our form of government, as did also Judge Rice. The section finally passed without amendment. Mr. Haines, of Cook who was absent when the subject of special legislation was discussed, was very much afraid that the thirty-eighth section, relating to the appropriations of money by the Legislature out of the Treasury by private law, might leave the body a chance to do so by general law, and he wanted to fix the section in some way so that could be reached. Mr. Tincher suggested that by striking out the words "in any private law" this might be most effectually done. There was considerable amusement at this little suggestion, as, if adopted, it would tie up the hands of the Legislature from making any appropriations whatever.

When the committee struck the thirty-ninth section it struck a snag. This prohibits any county, city, or town from lending its credit to any individual or corporation, and would effectually stop the present policy of voting subscriptions to railroads. Mr. Coolbaugh made a long and strong speech against the indiscriminate voting of aid to railroads, and predicted that if persisted in the result would be inevitable bankruptcy, and the people of Illinois would mourn in sackcloth and ashes their departure from sound financial principles. This speech was carefully prepared, and attracted the earnest attention of the convention throughout. This section, in the course of the afternoon, developed an immense amount of opposition. Mr. Anderson, from the south part of the State, declared against the whole section, and said that his people wanted railroads, and if they voted their own money for them it was not the business of other parts of the State. Colonel Dement and Mr. Turner, both of whom are in favor of the section as it now stands, still felt constrained to oppose it, as such seemed to be the wish of their constituents. Others predicted that if it were inserted in the new constitution it would do more than all other means to defeat it. The probability now is that this section will be greatly modified, or that it will be submitted as a separate article to the people. It is still under discussion.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

By an act passed by the last Legislature, the Circuit Judges of this State were voted a thousand dollars per annum, for which they were expected to make valuable suggestions to the Supreme Court regarding alterations or amendments of the statute laws of the State. Under the provisions of this act, a large majority of the Circuit Judges have reported to the Supreme Court their views and opinions in relation to modifications or radical changes in our statutes. A large number of these recommendations are esteemed of great value, and will be of material assistance to the Board of Revision, who are now engaged in their duties as per act of the last Legislature, to which board those suggestions which are esteemed of especial value by the Supreme Court have been forwarded. Judges Lawrence and Walker left for their homes to-day, and Chief Justice Breese will leave to-morrow. The conference will be resumed in April, either at Ottawa or in this city.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.

The convention met, Mr. ANTHONY in the chair.

PETITIONS.

A large number of petitions for protection against extortions in grain shipping and light weights; in favor of female suffrage; for the Bible in schools, were offered and referred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CODY, of DuPage, rose to a personal explanation in regard to a paragraph in a Chicago paper in which he had been called the backer of Mr. Gassette, which he wished to deny.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, in the chair.

Section 41 of the legislative report was passed without debate. It relates to printing and binding, which are to be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

The forty-second section was taken up.

Mr. CODY, of DuPage, moved to add as an amendment, "except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elected," and supported it briefly.

Messrs. TINCHER, of Vermilion, and ARCHER, of Pike, opposed the amendment.

Mr. FOX, of Schuyler, was strongly in favor of it.

Mr. NEECE, of McDonough, thought the section itself entirely unnecessary. The Legislature ought to have the good judgment to act in such cases. He alluded to a case in which a young County Collector was robbed.

Mr. WAIT, of Henry, was in favor of the amendment. Suppose the State Treasurer place in his safe $100,000. Suppose that safe is broken into and the money stolen, who is to blame? The power to release should not be taken away because it had been abused. There were occasions when its exercise was needed.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, said that State Agents, in spite of the most diligent care, were liable to accidents such as had been alluded to. The section without an amendment might work great injustice, and he did not desire to make public officers insurance officers also.

Mr. TINCHER inquired if, in all cases, the bondsman should be discharged also.

Mr. GOODHUE said that if it was a clear case of unavoidable loss they should.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of St. Clair, said this section proposed to make officers more careful. It would spur them to promptness in paying over to the State. They would not be keeping it in their own safes for private speculation. During his thirty years of practice he had heard of no lawyers being robbed. They paid their clients' money over at the earliest moment. No man need be an officer. Everyone had a constitutional right not to be an officer.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, said this provision might work hardship, but the evil against which it guarded had become a crying one within the last few years. The adoption of this article would not prevent the interference of the courts, nor did it prescribe conditions which the Legislature should in the first instance impose upon the officer. At all events the Legislature was not the authority which ought to pass upon such questions.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, concurred with Mr. Allen. This was a judicial power which did not belong to the Legislature. Every person should accept his office with a full knowledge of the risk.

Mr. MEDILL, of Cook, said the objections to this section seemed to relate to County Treasurers. Now these Treasurers, instead of sending their funds as soon as collected, and by draft or bills of exchange, or by express, taking express receipts, were in the habit of procuring the funds, and of keeping them for their own speculative purposes till the very last day, and then of sending on in some careless and irresponsible way. Not a dollar need ever be lost by any honest and capable Treasurer. It prevented the Illinois Central Railroad from taking any advantage of robberies or losses.

Mr. CODY wished to substitute the words "three-fourths" for "two-thirds" in his amendment.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, opposed any tampering with the section. The people of the State were a unit in favor of it.

Mr. DEMENT, of Lee, had control of, and had carried in his pocket, many thousands of public money, and had lost none. During this time he had known of officers who had robbed in all directions around him, and he had been told that the officers had a hand in it. He had made up his mind that if he was robbed he would never say a word about it. [Laughter.] Nor would he if his throat was cut. And he had also made up his mind that he would never be robbed.

A vote was taken upon the amendments offered by Messrs. Cody and Goodhue, and they were lost.

The Section was then passed as follows:

SECTION 42. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State, or to any municipal corporation therein.

Section 38 was then taken up, and, at the request of Mr. ALLEN, was postponed for further consideration.

After amendment by the committee, Section 44 was passed without debate as follows:

SECTION 44. The General Assembly shall never pay, or assume on behalf of the State, the debts of any county, town or township, nor of any corporation whatever.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, offered the following as an additional section. He thought the people had and ought to exercise the right to control railroad corporations:

"SEC. 45. If any railroad corporation created by special act shall elect to receive the advantages of any provision of another existing and future general act, the effect thereof shall be to extend the operation of all the provisions of said general or special act, with subsequent amendments thereto, to said railroad corporation, anything in the original charter thereof to the contrary notwithstanding."

Also, another, to the effect that all laws shall be published in the papers of the State; also, that no public officer's term shall be extended during the term.

All were postponed for future consideration by the Legislative Committee.

The thirty-seventh section was taken up.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Fulton, moved to amend by adding at the end of the first clause, and before the proviso, the following: "But shall not have power to levy a tax to exceed sixty-five cents upon each $100 valuation of the taxable property within the State subject to taxation."

RECESS.

Recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WORK ON THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT RESUMED.

The convention assembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, in the chair.

The discussion of the thirty-seventh section was resumed.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, moved that the words "the members elected to each house" be inserted in the fourth line. Carried.

Mr. ARCHER, of Pike, moved that the limitation in the ninth line be $100,000 instead of $250,000. He thought the latter sum was too large to meet all the necessities required. The former sum was quite enough to meet all the exigencies.

Mr. KING, of Jersey, thought the amendment proposed undershot the mark as much as the report overshot it. He thought $150,000 was the proper medium to adopt. The amendments were both lost.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, saw no necessity of amending the section at all. In reply to a question as to the exigencies of war he thought there was ample scope.

Mr. CHURCH, of McHenry, thought the section, with others in operation, would give the State all the power needed for emergencies such as we had passed through.

Mr. COOLBAUGH, of Cook, said experience was the best teacher. We had already tested our power to act in emergencies. Certainly we should never meet a more hazardous one than we had lately passed through. This provision, in the same language, was in the constitution of many other States.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of St. Clair, thought the power to meet emergencies should be clearly stated in the constitution, as had been done in the New York constitution of 1867. When bonds were issued, there should not be a shadow of doubt that they will be paid. He wanted the section to provide for insurrection against the National Government as well as the State.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Fulton, did not agree with Mr. Underwood.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, was in the Legislature in 1861, when this very question was discussed, and there was little dispute about the power of the Legislature to do as it then did.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, did not like to depart from the reports of committees. In the present case he could not but do so. He wanted all doubts closed on the question of power under this section, so that when an emergency like that of 1861 came again, there need be no trouble whatever. For that reason he favored Mr. Underwood's amendment.

Mr. RICE, of Montgomery, thought that any step that would throw doubt upon the action of the Legislature in 1861 was unwise. The amendment of Mr. Underwood would do this. He had no doubt but that the section as reported was sufficient. It was in the discretion of the Legislature to determine when the circumstances existed which would justify them in taking action. There is no tribunal which can bring such action into question. The war against a State was a war against the Federal Government. Under our dual system of government, the safety of one was the safety of the other. This was the case in the late rebellion. Whatever threatened the existence of the Federal Government also did the same to the State. The general principle was that the Federal Government shall protect the States.

A vote was taken on Mr. Underwood's amendment. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 29.

Mr. TRUESDALE, of Rock Island, wished to amend so as to prevent, as he said, "Ring" legislation. He adverted to the evils of this at length. He sought to do this through general appropriation bills.

Mr. TINCHER explained as to the effect of general appropriation bills. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Truesdale a very astounding way of getting at what he called "Ring" legislation. He considered the report all right as it was.

Mr. Truesdale's amendment was lost, and the section was adopted, as follows:

SEC. 37. Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government, until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter; provided, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts never to exceed in the aggregate $250,000; and the moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for members of the General Assembly at such election. The General Assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same, and provision shall be made at the time for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrepealable until such debt shall be paid; and, provided further, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

The thirty-eighth section was taken up.

Mr. FENWICK, of DeKalb, moved to strike it out. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 31.

The section was adopted, without amendment, as follows:

SEC. 38. The General Assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the Treasury in any private law.

The thirty-ninth section was next considered.

Mr. PARKS, of Logan, thought that the words "without being submitted to the people" should be inserted. He considered that the people of the State would be divided upon this section, and that especially in particular localities.

Mr. PEIRCE, of Grundy, agreed with Mr. Parks in his idea, but not in his motion. The proposition he considered the most dangerous was that relating to school districts. This section would interfere with many local plans and ambitions. He was in favor of striking out the proposition entire. The whole thing was sufficiently provided for in the report of the Committee on State, County, and Municipal Indebtedness.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, moved that the section be not stricken out, but its consideration postponed.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, hoped the motion would not prevail. There could be but one provision on this subject, and it might as well be this section as any other.

Mr. BAYNE, of Woodford, wanted the section stricken out. He thought this Legislative Committee was like the hen which sat on thirty-nine eggs. It had tried to spread itself too much. [Laughter.] His constituents did not demand that there should be any provisions of this kind whatever.

Mr. DEMENT, of Lee, hoped the question would not be postponed. This was the most important section that could come before this body.

Mr. TURNER, of Stevenson, thought the question might as well be met, and he did not consider it good policy for public aid to be lent to improvements; still, in the present temper of the people of the State, it would be impolitic to incorporate any such section as this, and he thought it would defeat the constitution. His own opinion was that the section contained the right principle. His own experience had convinced him of this fact. He therefore offered a substitute for the section.

Mr. COOLBAUGH, of Cook, spoke at length on the question. He did not believe that under the present constitution, which neither affirmed nor denied anything, that the people had any right to exercise this power of voting subscriptions to private enterprises. He argued the constitutional right of the Legislature to tax the people for the benefit of railroad enterprises, and denied that right either in law or equity. What are taxes? They are burdens imposed by the Legislature to accomplish some governmental end. No authority can be found to assert that property can be taxed for any other purpose than governmental use. A tax levied for any other end is void. He cited from the opinions of Judge Dillon, of Iowa, to substantiate his position. The foundation of taxation is political necessity. They are forced contributions to the use of the government, and not for private ends. It is in this principle of taxation that a constitutional government approaches an uncontrolled tyranny. The principle that levies 1 per cent tax for private enterprises can levy 50 per cent. You might as well say that you can take my property to start a distillery, because it will afford an extra market for grain. He denied, unqualifiedly, that he should be taxed for any other purposes than the legitimate necessities of the community in which he resided. To do so would be legal robbery. The majority had no right to vote away his property, whatever. This pernicious doctrine is fraught with such dangerous consequences that many of the States have provided for such cases in their organic law. If Illinois does not do something of this kind, her people will repent in sackcloth and ashes for the next quarter of a century. His own experience had shown him that, whenever a great necessity existed for a railroad, private capital would build it. He alluded to the policy of issuing bonds, and the very general manner in which this was carried on aside from its injustice. The people, he had no doubt, really believed that they were benefiting themselves. They listened to the glowing promises of railroad contractors, and pictured to themselves a career of brilliant prosperity. But in how many cases had these promises and these hopes proved like Dead Sea apples—pleasant to the eye, but turned to ashes on the lips. He was afraid that the people had gone too far already, and he trembled for the financial future. The people were heaping burdens upon themselves, with less ability than ever to meet their obligations. While their produce was shrinking in value, their taxes were increasing. He was no croaker, but he wished to sound the alarm.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. DEMENT, of Lee, under instructions from his constituents, was constrained to vote that the section be stricken out.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, hoped the motion to strike out would not prevail. He alluded to other States, and said they had a better system of railroads than ourselves, although subscription to these on the part of the people was prohibited. He believed Illinois would have as many, if not more, railroads to-day if this policy had not been adopted. The people would have time enough between the present and the submission of the new constitution to vote their subscriptions to such roads, and it would be a fair concession to sustain the section. The people of the State were fully able to fix their property under the hammer, that they would admit the justice and wisdom of this provision.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, did not consider railroads private enterprises, nor should they be treated as such, and when the people of a section demanded that it should be developed, it was their right to do so if they chose. The gentlemen who wish to carry this prohibition came from a section where the country is splendidly developed, where every county has a railroad.

Mr. CHURCH, of McHenry, was in favor of constitutional limitation upon the power of property. If he formed one of a community of 1,000, he did not think that the 999 had any power to put a mortgage upon his own homestead.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, said communities, like individuals, are prone to run into debt. They do not look ahead. The people of Cook are in a state of anxiety, and are now beseeching the courts to give protection. It would be different if only those who deserved to do so voted. There was a great injustice in allowing the many who had no property, and paid no taxes, to vote to tax the few who had property. If it is said that we are to be mistrusted, he would sit before the ... [illegible]

Mr. ANDERSON, of Johnson, said he was ... [illegible]

... from a section that stood in great need of railroads and of development. They had been waiting for railroads, but they had not got them. They proposed now to buy them. If the people should bankrupt themselves, no one else would be to blame, and it did not become these gentlemen from the northern sections to prohibit others from doing what they had already done. Northern Illinois was developed, and now it was proposed to put a stop to the same thing in the south. They asked for no aid from any one.

Mr. TURNER feared the section would defeat the constitution, and would vote for it only as a separate proposition.

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

NEW BUSINESS PRESENTED—ACTION OF THE LAST WEEK—MATTERS GENERAL AND LOCAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 12.

The Legislature, after a short session to-day, with barely enough members to pass an appropriation bill, has taken its usual Saturday's recess, and most of the Solons have gone home, leaving the messenger boys and other employes in the majority in the legislative halls. The Senate cleared its table of business pretty well, but the Assembly, which has been a good deal occupied with debate on special orders lately, left about 120 bills unacted on in its general file, a large number of which might have been set forward to a stage which they will not now reach till the middle of next week, by a little time devoted to considering them in committee, and ordering them to a third reading. With 400 bills introduced 156 is rather a large number to have piled up. The Senate has concurred in fixing the 19th as the last day for the reception of new business. Adjournment is not fixed, and the Assembly will have to mend its pace to get through by March 1. There has not been a great number of important bills introduced during the week. Included among these, of general interest, are the following: Two bills to regulate insurance; one of thirty-six sections for fire and inland navigation risks; the other of twenty-seven sections for life insurance. They are made a compilation of existing laws, with, of course, enough changes worked in to pay somebody for getting them up. What they are has not yet been made plain to the uninitiated, though it is alleged that they are designed to discourage the starting of new companies with small capital and so encourage monopoly in the business. To incorporate a printing company including some of the prominent Republican politicians in different parts of the State, with a view to establish another morning Republican paper at Milwaukee, where there has been much grumbling at the manner in which the *Sentinel* has been conducted. It is said the corporators "mean business." They will probably first count the cost. To incorporate the Wisconsin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and making penal offences of a large number of acts of harsh treatment of domestic animals. To require inspection and testing of explosive oils offered for sale. To exempt lands used for agricultural fair grounds from taxation. To protect the people against pretenders to medical skill, by requiring certain certificates and diplomas of physicians. To prevent frauds on persons dealing with the State Departments by prohibiting State officers or clerks acting as agents or brokers for them. To readjust the scale of prices for State printing. One Senator has introduced a bill to extend the elective franchise to women (which it can't be done in that way), and another to propose an amendment to the constitution by striking out the word "male" wherever it occurs in connection with suffrage. Neither are likely to carry at this session. Love of art, which bloomed out so luxuriantly when Vinnie Ream was here two years ago, is having a revival just now, a Mr. E. P. Knowles, of Janesville, showing some very fine busts indicating such artistic genius and skill that it is proposed to have him execute for the State a bust, in marble, of our first Governor, Henry Dodge, at a cost of $2,000. I fear art in his person will not be found so winning as in Vinnie's. His genius has not roused such a furore yet.

A number of important matters have been acted on, some of them finally. The Senate has postponed the Assembly bill to restore the Town Supervisor system of county government till Thursday of next week, and, though its friends are hopeful of carrying it, there is a strong probability that for it will be substituted a bill of Judge Taylor's for a county board of at least five members for each county, and an additional one for each Assembly District where there are more, with a Board of Equalization composed of the Chairmen of the town boards. This would remedy most of the evils complained of under the present system, and avoid the trouble and expense of a radical change. That body has occupied considerable time in discussing the propriety of continuing the small amount of aid annually voted for some years past to sundry hospitals and orphan asylums and other charitable institutions mainly in Milwaukee and chiefly under the care of Catholic nuns. Beginning with one or two, the list has been gradually increased till it numbered a dozen, and the aggregate appropriations asked amounted to $7,900. By a close vote the Senate finally voted $1,000 each to the Seamen's Friend Society, which takes care of sailors stopping in Milwaukee, the Home of the Friendless, and the Milwaukee Hospital, but refusing appropriations to the Protestant Orphan Asylum and half a dozen Saints' schools, asylums and hospitals, on the ground that they were under control of religious societies, and that to aid them would violate the constitutional provision that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of religious societies or seminaries." The aid was claimed on the ground that the State was saved expense by the care taken in these institutions of soldiers' orphans, and of the sick and afflicted; and the constitutional scruple was answered with the fact of what is done daily, and the distinction made between those that were aided and those that were not. It is alleged by some that a good deal of opposition to aiding these charitable institutions, which are under the charge of the State, and the alleged hostility of the Catholics who controlled many of them to our common school system ... [illegible] ... The bills rejected by the Senate have been reintroduced in the Assembly, and will be doubtless passed. The probability is that all these appropriations will fail. The Senate has adopted the resolution for a much-needed amendment of the constitution increasing the number of Supreme Judges from three to five. It has killed a bill providing for the publication of the laws in a Democratic paper at the capital as well as in the State paper, and disposed of a large number of bills of various sorts, mainly devised to help litigants out of trouble. It has concurred with the Assembly in passing the following resolutions, which will doubtless start a fleet over to England to batter down the prisons which confine the Fenians, forthwith:

WHEREAS, Many American citizens are now, and have been for a long time past, confined in English prisons for the alleged offence of striving to restore to the land of their birth her lost liberties; and

WHEREAS, These American citizens are at least entitled to the protection of the government; therefore,

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That His Excellency the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested by the Legislature, on behalf of the people of the State of Wisconsin, to endeavor to effect the release of such American citizens from their present confinement, and restore them to their friends.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to sign a copy of this resolution, and forward it to His Excellency the President of the United States.

The Assembly has had a discussion on some important question nearly every day. Tuesday was occupied in debating the bill to dispense with the registration of electors, except in cities, which was strenuously urged by the Democrats, on the ground of unnecessary expense, some of them declaring boldly in favor of cutting the law up by the roots instead of invalidating it by making it partial in application. The Republicans, remembering the days of old in this State, and taught by the experience of other States, stood firmly by this defence of the purity of the ballot-box, not proposing to have honest votes swamped by repeaters from the Democratic strongholds, and indefinitely postponed the bill. The law will not be repealed, but amended, so as more effectually to guard against fraud.

Thursday there was a long debate on the bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a new university building for a female college. It would probably have gone through without any trouble, but that the House was worried with arguments in its favor, and old prejudices were aroused by well intended remarks, so that when, after the usual display of chronic and incurable ignorance in regard to the institution, and the relations of the State thereto, a motion was made for a committee to examine the central building, a large part of the interior of which is occupied by a useless rotunda and dome, and see if it could not be made more available for practical use, which to be sure needs to be done badly enough, but no remodelling of which can obviate the necessity of a new building—why the motion prevailed, and action was deferred. The institution has entirely outgrown its accommodations and reached the limit of its prosperity unless it can have more room for students, and it is needed in the shape of a female college, the building used for that purpose being inadequate and unsuitable, and the room wanted for the boys who cannot find room enough in the city.

Friday and Saturday Mr. D. W. Maxon, the file leader of the Democracy, whose hobby for years has been opposition to the tariff and change in county government, made quite a speech in advocacy of a rather bunglingly-drawn resolution to the effect that duties on imports, taxing one section of the country for the benefit of another, and protecting one class of citizens at the expense of another, and, indeed, a tariff levied for any other purpose than that of revenue, was unconstitutional. Not much was said in reply, and the resolution was only got out of the way for the present by reference to a select committee on the tariff, of which Mr. Graham is Chairman, by a vote of 48 to 41. He offered a similar resolution the next day, but failed to get the rules suspended for its consideration by another close vote, 50 to 52. These votes indicate that the Assembly is by no means high tariff. Friday afternoon was devoted to the consideration of a bill for the establishment of another Hospital for the Insane, for which $125,000 for one wing is appropriated, $40,000 of it to be expended this year. There was an effort made instead to have a $40,000 wing added to the present Hospital; but the large majority was in favor of a new Hospital, to better accommodate the northern part of the State, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, and will doubtless pass.

On Saturday, quite unexpectedly, on a bill, like several which had passed, authorizing, on certain conditions, the School Land Commissioners to loan some of the trust funds to a school district in Grant County, to build a school house, the whole question of the proper investment of the trust funds came up for discussion. The most interesting feature of the debate was the diversity of views expressed by leading Democrats, some of which strongly endorsed the plan which the party in power has pursued, despite bitter Democratic denunciation, of investing these funds in certificates of State indebtedness, till the State debt was about all taken up in this way; some expressed a desire to go back to the old system of loaning to individuals on mortgaged security, under which hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost; others preferring to invest in United States bonds; others thinking these temporary loans to school districts just the thing, while others soundly asserted that the State would never get a dollar back thus loaned. There are so many of these applications that great care needs to be exercised lest the State lose by granting them.

Among the local matters of the week past prominent is the defeat, with not a voice lifted up in its favor, of the bill to partition Waushara County between Portage and Green Lake, for which there has been no little scheming for months past, and lobbying and suppering here within the last fortnight. The scheme was too preposterous, however, and too vehemently protested against from the counties interested to carry. The Milwaukee people, who have been much given to bridges that pay, are much exercised about one at the foot of Milwaukee or Main street, to authorize the Council to build which, at a cost of some $40,000, was rushed through the Legislature a fortnight ago, and while hung up till the middle of this week, when the Assembly refused to return it to the Senate (after waiting a week to consider), and sent it to the Governor. He did not propose to be a party to any such game, however, and returned the bill on the ground of bad drawing, for further consideration, and so the contractors and real estate owners expecting to be benefited by the bridge are sorrowful, and the dock, elevator, and shipping interests, which opposed it, rejoice. The movement for a division of the county by the organization of a County to ... [illegible] ... having been presented.

The investigation into railroad management by the committee of which Senator Gray is Chairman, has made good progress, though more slowly than was expected, and will occupy some weeks longer. Statements have been obtained from a large number of railroad, county, and city officers, bearing on the question whether there is undue discrimination in freight and passenger tariffs, whether they are as low as can be afforded, and whether railroads pay their proportion of taxes. A great deal of valuable information will be collected at slight expense. Whether it will this winter be turned to any practical use is very doubtful. The Senate squashed the Assembly resolution for an investigation of the companies in which the insurance companies do their business in the State.

A committee is absent now to examine the tendencies of the Wisconsin River to cut its way into the Fox and forsake its ancient channel, of which, it is averred, there is danger at Portage.

The following resolution, introduced on Saturday by Mr. Pease (Democrat), but not yet adopted, proposes an all summer job of inquiring into the School Land Commissioners' offices, about whose fees examination is now making:

WHEREAS, It has been charged by certain Republican papers in the State, and no doubt believed by many people for several months, if not for years last past, that certain of the late State officers of the State of Wisconsin have been engaged in false and fraudulent transactions officially, in their several offices, respectively; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the charges aforesaid, certain of the State officers, in their last annual reports, have invited and asked an authoritative investigation into their official conduct; and,

WHEREAS, It is alike due said State officers, and the people of the State, that said investigation be had, and that a full settlement be made between the late State Treasurer and the State, and the present incumbent of that office; therefore,

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That a joint special committee be appointed, three from the Assembly and two from the Senate, to investigate all and every of the financial affairs of the following offices, covering a period of four years immediately preceding January 1, 1870, to wit: the offices of State Treasurer, Secretary of State, School Land Office, and Attorney General, and make a report of all things necessary to a full knowledge of the financial standing and management of the offices aforesaid.

Resolved, That the joint committee to carry forward and complete the work aforesaid, the committee shall have power and authority, after agreeing upon a time, to meet at the State Capitol, and at such times shall commence, to send for persons, books, and papers; records, vouchers, and all other evidences and information they may require of all the officers aforesaid, and to enforce all orders and mandates in relation thereto, under the rules now in force in either branch of the State Legislature.

Resolved, That the report of the committee as aforesaid be made on or before the 1st day of September next, a copy of which shall be delivered to the Governor of the State, who shall cause the same to be printed and laid before the next succeeding Legislature.

Governor Fairchild returned some days since from a visit to Washington, hopeful of favorable action by Congress on the extension of the land grant for a railroad from Lake St. Croix to Superior and Bayfield, and on an appropriation for the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, to promote which objects he went thither. PLUS.

GEORGIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Feb. 14.

Both houses of the Legislature met this morning and adopted a joint resolution to ballot for three United States Senators, whose term shall expire in 1871, 1873, and 1877. The Democrats attempted to postpone the election until 1871. The Republicans hold a caucus for the nomination of Senators to-night, and will probably elect them to-morrow by fair majorities.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.

The Republican caucus made nominations for the three Senatorial vacancies to-night. Hon. Foster Blodgett was unanimously nominated, and by acclamation, for the full term, commencing March 4, 1871. For the term ending 1873, Mr. Jno. H. Rice withdrew in favor of Colonel Farrow, who was nominated on the first ballot, and Hon. Richard H. Whitely, of Decatur County, was nominated for the term expiring in 1871. These men are all true and earnest Republicans, and will be elected to-morrow. The nominations give great satisfaction to the Republicans, and a large and enthusiastic meeting is now being held in ratification.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—In the State Senate, to-day, a memorial was presented, asking Congress for a grant of all public lands unsold in the State, for educational purposes.

The House bill endowing the Lincoln Institute as a normal school for colored teachers, passed unanimously.

The Committee on Penitentiary were instructed to report on the feasibility of the State Reform School for juveniles in connection with the Penitentiary.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,
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Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES in any language, in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest prices.
OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Blaney Hall. Special communication this (TUESDAY) evening, for work on First Degree. Members and visiting brethren are fraternally invited.
By order of the W. M.
JNO. E. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED AT A. G. DOWNS & CO.'S, 150 LAKE-ST.

SHIRTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHIRTS.

Shirts made of New York Mills Muslin with 2200 Linen (cuffs and neck bands ALL LINEN): stock, $33 per dozen; to order, $36.

Wamsutta Muslin with 2100 Linen (cuffs and neck bands ALL LINEN): stock, $30 per dozen; to order, $33.

Lonsdale Muslin with 2100 Linen: stock $27 per dozen; to order, $30.

Lonsdale Muslin with 1700 Linen: stock, $24 per dozen; to order, $27.

Our Linens are made to our order in Ireland, and are much heavier than those usually worn. The quality of goods and workmanship of our stock Shirts and ordered Shirts is the same.

Every article guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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121 and 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago,
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HATS AND CAPS.

HATS.

Spring Styles for Gentlemen just received.

BISHOP & BARNES,
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WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,

Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

LIFE INSURANCE.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY In New York.

BANKER BROS. & GREENE,
131 LaSALLE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Managers for the Northwest.

Policy holders are hereby notified that the renewal receipts are to be forwarded ... [illegible] ... N. B.—Mr. GEO. F. FROST, Local Agent, will generally be found at our office.

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.

Solid Gold Fillings ... [illegible]
D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Franklin Society of the City of Chicago, for the election of officers ... [illegible] ... THURSDAY, Feb. 17 ... [illegible]
A. S. CARR, Recording Secretary.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly, & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is emphatically the People's Advocate. It is opposed to monopolies, rings, and swindling combinations of all kinds. It has no interests or alliances apart from those of the great public to whose friendship and patronage it is indebted for the measure of prosperity it enjoys. A distinguishing characteristic of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, that it always boldly takes the INITIATIVE on important public questions, and waits for time and reflection among the people to prove that it is right.

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be morally certain that, with the extinction of slavery and its adjuncts, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, questions relating to the Public Debt, Taxation, and the Currency will be the ruling and governing issues upon which the country will be divided. It is proper, therefore, to indicate the views on those questions which THE TRIBUNE will maintain and defend. It holds

1. That an irredeemable and fluctuating currency is the most expensive, injurious, and oppressive form of circulating medium for all classes of people, excepting only the speculators and stock-gamblers.

2. That the credit of the nation is its most valuable possession, and that the efforts of the government should be constantly directed to the improvement of its credit, to the end that its bonded debt may be refunded at a lower rate of interest.

3. That, with the restoration of the public credit, the business of banking should be made free, subject to the safeguards which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

4. That all taxes imposed upon the people should be adjusted solely with a view to the raising of revenue for the government, and that there should be a material and speedy reduction in the existing rate of taxation, both under the internal revenue and the tariff systems.

AS A NEWSPAPER

THE TRIBUNE claims *pre-eminence among Western journals.* It expends more money for news than any other publication west of New York. It maintains a corps of *correspondents* and special *reporters* equal in number and intelligence to those of any New York paper, and, by a liberal use of the telegraph, it is enabled to bring before Western readers all the news of the day—political, commercial, and miscellaneous—*two days earlier* than any Eastern journal.

ITS MARKET REPORTS

Are unusually full and minute. The great commercial staples of the West, which are of especial interest and importance to its readers, and which, in Eastern papers, are necessarily limited or omitted altogether, are minutely considered, and the Western farmer or trader gains this information from Chicago two days earlier than he can get it from an Eastern paper, even if he finds it there at all. The *telegraph* market reports of THE TRIBUNE embrace every commercial centre of Europe and the United States which can have any influence upon Western produce, trade, or industry. Its reports of the *cattle markets* of Chicago and the principal Eastern cities are prepared with the utmost care, by special reporters of long experience and training. In its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will have the services of its well-known correspondent, "Rural," and will in addition, contain a weekly summary of agricultural intelligence, relating to the latest and most approved methods of cultivation, and all the scientific research and practical experiments whose results are of value to an agricultural, horticultural, and stock-raising community living upon the rich prairie lands of the West.

NEW FEATURES.

On the 1st of January several important changes and improvements were made in the publication of THE WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Increased attention has been given to its *literary* and *agricultural departments.* The *news of the week,* both local and general, will be carefully rewritten and condensed down to the hour of going to press, and each number will contain original editorial and literary matter which will appear in no other edition of THE TRIBUNE. It is the determination of the publishers to make it *second to no journal* in the United States *as a family paper,* and in order to place it within the reach of every Farmer, Mechanic, Business Man, and Family in the West, we have made the following extraordinary low schedule of prices for clubs, which, considering the size of the sheet and the amount of matter it contains, makes THE TRIBUNE the cheapest paper in the United States.

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One copy, one year............................$ 2.00
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Fifty copies, one year, to one address.....60.00

In making the above very low prices, and in offering the high commissions below, we require that the clubs shall go to one address, AS MADE UP and remitted for AT ONE TIME.

When subscribers wish papers to be addressed to each individual in the club, fifteen cents must be added to the subscription for each name to be written.

As an inducement to Postmasters, and others to interest themselves in the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and to reimburse them for their labor and expense, we will allow them

20 PER CENT

commission upon all subscriptions to the Weekly, made in accordance with above rates. The commission does not apply to the Daily or Tri-Weekly.

Money by draft, express, money orders, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

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TO BUSINESS MEN.

A practical Bookkeeper wants a situation in a good house—wholesale hardware, grocery or a manufacturing business preferred. Salary, at first, not a primary object. Good reasons given for wishing to leave present situation. Satisfactory city references, and will go on trial, if desired. Address A B, care P. O. Box 734, city.

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To Rent some Good Building on Dearborn-st., Between Randolph and Monroe—corner preferred. Address BANK, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The undersigned will receive offers from owners of lots to sell to the city of Chicago, for a site for a School House, lots located in the vicinity of Fourth and Robey-sts. Bids will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 2 Court House, until the 28th of February, 1870, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

SHIPPING TAGS.

DENNISON'S Patent Shipping Tags

Are used by all of the principal Express and Transportation Lines in the United States.

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The slight cost of the BEST over the POOREST should be sufficient inducement for Shippers to use DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAG.

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RECTIFYING AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE.

Having made arrangements to change my business ... [illegible] ... N. W. MONTGOMERY.

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SUCCESSFUL NEW SONGS.

"Poverty Flat," by Geo. F. Root ... [illegible] ... "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm," Lockwood ... [illegible]

ROOT & CADY,
67 Washington-st., Chicago,
Wholesale Agents for the ... [illegible]

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living, as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be expected that sooner or later nature will revenge herself. ... [illegible] ... DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS ... PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC ... [illegible] ... Dr. SCHENCK ... principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia ... [illegible] ... Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5 ... [illegible] ... Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST LOTS AT RAVENSWOOD,

"Where the woodbine twineth," and the songs of the birds fill the air ... [illegible]

J. H. B. HENDERSON,
126½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

A Real Estate Bargain.

At a bargain, ten acres of the best property between Rock Island Junction and the Stock Yards ... [illegible]
J. W. BOYDEN,
Real Estate Agent, 14 LaSalle-st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

A house with 9 rooms on a leased lot (rent nominal), on Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-st., west front. Apply for one week, to
J. H. DUNHAM, 4 State-st.

REMOVED.

J. V. FARWELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 106, 108, 110, 112 WABASH-AV.

GENERAL NOTICES.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

A party who is thoroughly posted ... [illegible] ... Address "VERITAS," P. O. Box 85, Jackson, Mich.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY,

Will be held in the vestry of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock.
Per order Trustees. W. B. HOSWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

From and after this date, our business will be conducted under the firm name of

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1870. 45 Lake-st.

Mr. WM. E. SPENCER will reside in New York and give his personal attention to our importing business.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

R. W. GAGE is this day admitted to partnership in our business, and style of firm changed to
DAVIS, COLBY & GAGE.
DAVIS & COLBY.
CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1870.

SUGAR.

NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.
Having retired from the Sugar Refining Business, I have this day leased to my son, HENRY W. BARTOL, the "GROCERS' STEAM SUGAR REFINERY."
B. H. BARTOL.

Having leased the above named Refinery, I will continue the business as heretofore, and have appointed

Messrs. Thos. P. Stotesbury & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,

Who will offer for sale the well-known brands of the Refinery, viz:

Bartol's Extra C. Yellow Sugar, Bartol's Crown Syrup.
HENRY W. BARTOL.

FOR SALE.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

In store and for sale in lots to suit.
C. E. HUTCHINS & CO.,
No. 101 South Water-st.

SAFES.

ONE HUNDRED New and Second-Hand Safes

For sale at ... [illegible]

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENCY OF KRANICH, BACH & CO.'S UNSURPASSED PIANOS,
At 80 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Pianos & Organs TO RENT.
LYON & HEALY,
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WORK FOR THE LADIES.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE ... [illegible]
No. 148 South Clark-st.
(Room No. 1.)

COAL.

COAL REDUCED.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st., and 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

We have reduced the price of the Hocking Valley Coal to $6.25 if paid for when ordered.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' SAPOLIO.

For Cleaning Windows (without water), Removing Stains from Marble and Paint, Polishing Knives (no scratching); Washing Dishes ... Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs ... [illegible]

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Traveler's Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st Day of December, 1869 ... [illegible]

... J. G. BATTERSON, President ... RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary ... JOHN CULVER ... [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS ... [illegible]
C. P. HUNTINGTON ... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIELD, KING & CO. Offer the following Securities for Sale ... [illegible]

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA ... [illegible]

FIELD, KING & CO. Offer for sale ... [illegible]

Money to Loan. $10,000 for five years ... THOMAS LYMAN ... [illegible]

Money to Loan ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE ... [illegible]

Money to Loan On Improved City Property ... MEAD & CO. ... [illegible]

BANKING.

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN, BANKERS, No. 6 Wall-st., New York ... Interest allowed on deposits ... [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS ... [illegible]

JAPANESE GOODS.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE STORE, No. 35 Madison-st., NEAR WABASH-AV.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS ... [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 168 Washington-st., Chicago, AND 129 Broad-st., New York.

LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 176, for Feb. 14 ... [illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail.......2.00
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court that the Legal-Tender act is null as to contracts made prior to its enactment, the very guarded manner in which the Court limits its opinion to the case before it, and yet the use made by the Court of arguments which bear as strongly against the validity of the act in reference to subsequent contracts as prior, have combined to produce some apprehension that the entire legal-tender clause will be held unconstitutional. Mr. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, contrary to the current impression, was opposed to the legal-tender clause in the early stage of its introduction into Congress. He desired a currency of United States notes, but was so reluctant to make them legal tenders that Messrs. Spalding and Stevens, the authors of the Legal-Tender act, complained of his hostility as an embarrassment, and he, after some hesitation, mollified them, and facilitated the passage of the act by writing two letters, conceding the "necessity" of the act, but saying nothing about its constitutionality. He is assailing no pet project of his own, therefore, in annulling the legal-tender clause, as he would be in setting aside the National Banking system.

If the Court should hereafter annul the legal-tender clause, it would make all contracts entered into during the legal-tender era payable in so much gold as the amount of currency they call for would be worth. The courts could only thereafter recognize gold as the legal tender or lawful money of the country, and all paper currency would be counted at its actual value in private transactions. The same principle would prevail which was laid down by the Chief Justice in the recent case from Alabama on Confederate notes, viz., that a contract made when a depreciated currency was in use would be regarded as calling for so much gold as the currency due on the contract was worth.

Should this be the effect of the decision, it would bring us to specie payments by a very short and not very arduous road. Everybody who now owes debts would continue to owe the same actual value; but it would be counted in a costlier standard, which would therefore reduce the nominal sum, but not the real burden. A debt of $5,000 would be payable in gold, but not for the sum of $5,000 in gold. It would be payable in so much gold as $5,000 in currency was worth, either at the time the contract was made or at the time of its payment. With gold at 125 this would be $4,000. But there is in this no real gain or loss to either party, since the debtor could to-day pay his debt as easily with $4,000 in gold as with $5,000 in currency, by purchasing one with the other. Standards would change, but values would remain the same. And even the change in the standard is only an apparent one, as gold must be at all times the actual standard of value by which the paper currency is measured.

Such a decision would, probably, hasten the retirement of all forms of depreciated currency, and the issue by the banks of a wholly new paper currency, which, being issued for gold values, would be maintained at those values. It would probably end all efforts to enhance the gold values of the currencies and debts now existing, so as to make them all worth the same nominal sum in gold as they now are worth in currency, an effort which, in the opinion of many economists, is Quixotic and needless, and an oppressive burden on the national industry.

There seem to be but two roads to specie payments. The one is to make our present currency worth par with gold by some process which shall enhance its actual gold value from 82 cents per dollar to 100 cents. The other is to declare our present currency to be in law what we all know it to be in fact—a depreciated affair, worth only the amount of gold it will buy. Congress has stopped all efforts to enhance the value of the existing currency by contraction. There is a theory in the minds of some that gold will gradually settle down to par by the mere progress of the national industry and the payment of the interest-bearing debt—a theory which others with great positiveness deny, and which we think is fallacious. Meanwhile the country seems to be adrift, without any financial helm, the "policy" of doing nothing resulting purely and wholly from not knowing what to do. Congress shows very little capacity to mature or pass any bill for the restoration of the country to specie payments at the present session. Butler, the New York *Herald*, and many of the inflationists do not want specie payments at all. Boutwell, the President, and, probably, the majority in Congress, want specie payments, as some people want religion, at a more convenient season. They are more afraid of its immediate coming than some who profess no desire that it shall ever come. Our politicians are as little able to agree on the causes of the existing depreciation as on the mode of removing it, or the propriety of removing it if its removal were practicable. Not even the first principles of the currency question are settled, or, apparently, making any progress toward settlement.

As the people come to comprehend the practical effects of the possible overturning of the Legal-Tender act, we believe they will find more relief in it than can reasonably be expected from the legislation of Congress. It would abolish our fluctuating greenback standard. It would make gold the par of exchange, as it has always been of actual values. It would count our currency, and all debts contracted in it, at the same relative discount compared with the new gold standard. But it would remove the apprehension felt by the debtors throughout the country of being obliged to pay their debts in a medium more costly than that in which they are incurred. It would supply a legal basis on which all parties could render their currency debts into gold debts, just as they would change debts due in pounds sterling, without loss to either party. Banks and merchants could then, in a single day, change their whole business to the gold standard by a mere process of arithmetic, which would make them neither richer nor poorer, as every fluctuation in the currency now does. Whoever had a deposit in bank of $10,000 in currency, with gold at 120, could have it adjusted, if he wished, into a deposit of $8,333.33 GOLD, which is just what that deposit is worth in gold, whether so adjusted or not. If he should not choose to have it so adjusted he could, so far as any operation of the decision would go, continue to have his account kept on the other basis; the risk of depreciation and of appreciation being equal, the adjustment would be as fair for debtor as for creditor. So the bank, in receiving payment of a note, would readily receive it in so much gold as the currency called for by the note would be worth; or, in extending it, would, with equal readiness, adjust it into a note payable on the gold basis for a nominal sum as much less than the old as would be necessary to preserve the actual value of the issue.

It is probable that such a decision would be speedily followed by the spontaneous action of Boards of Trade, banks, and business men adopting the gold standard. There seems to be no practical obstacle to such a change even now, except the want of a paper currency at par with coin, to substitute for the present depreciated article. The passage of the Senate Finance Committee's bill authorizing free banking on the specie basis would supply this desideratum. Such a bill ought to become a law in advance of the possible annulling of the Legal-Tender act. The use of a merely [illegible] currency is admitted on all hands to be wholly impracticable. There would be [illegible] difficulty in putting the business of the country on a specie basis as to all future business and contracts, if a paper [illegible] der the greenback era, that they are payable in greenbacks because the parties supposed greenbacks to be the legal medium of payment, will be no longer possible. Then all parties who do not want to pay their contracts in gold for the sum named must make specific contracts expressly payable in greenbacks. Such a state of things would be one of transition merely. By common consent the accounts, contracts, and general business of the community would speedily be adjusted to the gold basis by a reduction of the nominal sums involved, in proportion to the premium on gold, and the use of a paper currency at par with gold as early as such a currency could be obtained. The most obvious mode of obtaining such a currency would be to authorize free banking on a specie basis, with the redemption of the notes in gold amply secured by deposits of bonds whose *gold* value should at all times exceed by a fifth or a fourth the amount of currency issued.

PAPER MONEY AND THE TARIFF.

We believe that in the organization of National Banks and in the distribution of the currency partiality has been shown to the East. The West and the South have not their equal and just share of either bonds or currency, and we support any measures by which this inequality is to be redressed, and their fair proportion of currency is withdrawn from the East and sent West and South. But, at the same time, we do not base on this particular change so large expectations of a great revival of business and the coming of better times as are indulged by many. We do not look to a further increase of paper money as an important step towards greater prosperity and brisker trade. The real basis of good business and prosperous times is production, industry, the creation of genuine value. An increase of the yield of our fields and the products of our workshops is what makes wealth, revives business, gives employment to labor, and activity to capital. If the people are weighed down beneath heavy liabilities, and are not able to meet engagements, the load may be lightened for the time being, and the day of payment deferred by paper money and bank loans. The fortified credit of National Banks may be of great use in holding up some just ready to sink, and giving extensions to those who must go under without such help. Paper money is simply credit, and by such increase of credit longer time and a new chance may be afforded to those who must fail without them. But it must not be forgotten that paper is not money, but only a promise to pay money; in other words, it is debt, and only debt, and although there are times when extension of debts and increase of credit are a great benefit, yet extension is not payment, and payment has got to be made, and can only be made by commodities of value, by more production, and by greater economy.

The present stagnation in business is not, in our judgment, caused by indebtedness. So far as we know, our people are not greatly in debt, and hence are not specially in need of bank accommodations to carry them over to better times. In fact, money is now quoted easy at the banks—that is, it is easy to those who can furnish good collaterals. The stagnation under which we suffer is due to the paralysis of production, the want of employment for labor, the locking up of capital because it cannot find remunerative use; and that use cannot be found because all methods of production are rendered unprofitable by our enormous taxation. Whatever field capital may seek, it finds materials so raised in price by taxes, levied for what is facetiously called "protection," that commodities, when made, will not pay the cost of production. And hence the capital of the country, instead of being employed in legitimate industry and trade, which do not pay, is driven into all kinds of speculations and gambling schemes, while the production of real value, and its exchange, is constantly diminishing. An increase of paper money would prove a most fallacious remedy for this state of things. What the country needs is not more paper; if all the channels of trade were filled to overflowing it would add nothing to legitimate business or real values. We do not need a new mass of credit; but what we do need is that capital shall start all the wheels of production, and set all the arms of labor to work. We want taxation so reduced that capital can make a profit by honest employment of funds in legitimate production, and not fear to see all its profits seized and carried off by the tax-gatherer. Let the hands of labor be untied from the cords of unnecessary taxation, and business will revive, and the country enter upon a career of industry so varied and productive, and of a commerce so vast and extended as the world has never seen. Until taxation is reduced, and a free course opened for our labor, any change in our currency, either by way of increase or redistribution, however just or desirable in themselves, will not give activity to business, nor profit to capital, nor wages to labor. When the East gives the West a little more paper money with one hand, while with the other it fastens upon it a higher tariff, it inflicts upon it a foul evil and wrong, and gives it only a serpent where it had a right to ask for bread.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

In the reorganization of the judicial system of Illinois, the Constitutional Convention has a delicate and important duty to perform. It has to improve and make more useful a Supreme Court, which, in its success, and in its high character for learning and the personal integrity of its members, stands among the first tribunals of the country. The present system was established twenty years ago. The Supreme Court of three Judges took the place of a like court of nine Judges. The court of nine Judges was too large for the business and population of 1848, and the court of three Judges is too small for the wants of the court now, and for the probable needs of the next twenty years. There is an universal agreement that the new Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, and it is upon this point that the convention should take considerate action, not only for the present, but for the future. One great value of all courts is the promptness with which they hear and dispose of causes before them. In this particular, the present Supreme Court of Illinois is pre-eminent. In almost every State, the court of last resort is from two to five years in arrear with its business. The different state of things in this State is the result of the perseverance and energy of the three Judges, who toil more arduously and perform more labor than any dozen members of the bar with the largest practice. But the business of the court is increasing, and, sooner or later, three Judges, no matter how industrious they be, will be wholly unequal to the toil. Litigation keeps pace with the business of the State. When the population and trade increase, so do law-suits; and we believe a distinguished Judge of this State has demonstrated by figures that, in a commercial community, a regular percentage of contracts are broken, and that of these an equally regular percentage are subjects of litigation. By the increase or decrease of litigation, the increase or decrease of trade may be determined. Therefore it is that large States require more courts than small ones, and that no judicial system can be perfect in a growing State that does not provide for its enlargement with the increase of business. Of the business, of course, a portion only is carried to the higher courts; but the proportion is maintained whether the total business be great or small.

The judiciary, while it is an essential part of the government, and a most important part, is the least expensive in proportion to its labors. Assuming that the convention will fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court at seven, and that their salaries will be $5,000 each, and that there will be a Circuit or other Judge for each 100,000, at a salary of $3,000, the total annual cost of the State Judiciary, for a population of 3,000,000, will be but $180,000—an item of governmental expense that is comparatively trifling. The poorest of all kinds of economy is that which would compel all business to be done before a few courts. A liberal provision for an increase of courts will be a vast saving of expense to the public and to litigants. It will save many weeks' attendance fees of jurors, witnesses, attorneys, and parties. It will expedite the trial of causes, forward business, and promote the ends of justice.

[illegible] of seven Judges will not expedite business, though it may reduce it, by dividing the personal labor of writing opinions. It will take seven men as long to hear an argument as it will three; and the cause of the great delays and the long arrearages of business in the courts of last resort is not the labor required to write out opinions, but the want of time to hear the causes argued. If the convention, in increasing the number of Judges to seven, and in providing for an addition to that number when the population shall have proportionately increased, will also provide that the court may, for the hearing of argument, divide itself into two or more courts, it will accomplish, in the only way that it can be done, the end sought,—that of having the business of the court promptly performed. When the court meets with 200 cases on the docket, it will not help business any to compel seven men to hear each cause; but if there were two branches of the court, and each hearing arguments at the same time, there would be double the amount of business disposed of. The practical working of such a system would be harmonious. Each case would be considered by the whole court in consultation; of course no judgment would be rendered except by the order of a majority of the whole court. In this way each member of each branch would be consulted upon the points in each case, and the judgments would necessarily be harmonious. Whenever any case of sufficient importance required it, an argument before the whole court would be ordered, but this would be unnecessary except in few cases, because each branch of the court would be hearing cases involving the same general principles, at the same time. We repeat that, except in the mere matter of clerical labor by each Judge, the increase of the number of Judges from three to seven will really be of little value; on the contrary, will, perhaps, retard rather than expedite business.

The importance of a prompt hearing of causes by the Supreme Court cannot be exaggerated. During the last five years there have been important questions, involving the validity of legislative action. The great Wabash Railroad case, the Chicago park cases, and the Chicago police cases, all involving questions of taxation, revenue, and the value of great franchises, were promptly heard and decided. Had these cases occurred in New York, it would have taken five years to have obtained a decision, leaving the weighty interests involved all in abeyance during that time. It is especially valuable in cases of the estates of deceased parties, where the property of the estate and the rights of heirs may be tied up for many years waiting the action of the Supreme Court. The history of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce is repeated every day in the State Courts of the United States, while the contrary practice in this State is shown in the fact that a case involving the distribution of an estate of four millions of dollars, in this county, took only eight months from the date of the first proceeding to the final decree of the Supreme Court. To increase the number of Judges without giving them the means of increasing the facilities for hearing cases is but to clog the wheels of justice, and make appeals to the Supreme Court what they are in other States—a cover for the denial of justice, the protection of fraud, and the successful waste of estates of widows and orphans.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The discussion of the feasibility of inducing the creditors of the government to lend money to it at 4 per cent, when, by the purchase of its outstanding bonds at market prices, they can get 6 or 7 per cent on their investment, has had the good effect to convince our financiers of the necessity of guarding against the issuing of the low-interest bonds at a ruinous discount on the principal. The Funding bill presented by Mr. Sherman differs from all that have preceded it, in providing that the new bonds shall be issued at par for gold, or in exchange at par for the 6 per cents and 10-40s now outstanding. While it may not be practicable to issue them on these terms, it would certainly be impracticable to issue them on any lower. The terms imposed will, of course, be rejected by the stock-jobbing brokers, who had hoped to have as profitable a job of "funding" the present 5-20s as they had of funding the 7-30s—an operation which increased our rate of interest by nearly 1 per cent on every dollar funded.

So long as our 6 per cents sell at 92 in gold, a 4½ per cent, other terms being the same, would sell at 69. The operation of funding 6 per cents into 4½ per cents would be exactly this:

$10,000 gold would buy of 6s (at 92) bonds whose principal would be	$10,869.56
And on $10,869 the annual interest at 6 per cent would be	652.14
$10,000 in gold would buy of 4½ per cents (at 69) bonds whose principal would be	14,492.00
And on $14,492 the annual interest at 4½ per cent would be	652.14

In either case, the interest which government pays in order to obtain a loan of $10,000 in gold, or its equivalent, is $652.14, which is a fraction over 6½ per cent. But on the 6 per cents it pays a principal of only $869 more than it borrows, while on the 4½ per cents it pays a principal of $14,492, or $4,492 more than it borrows. In either case, the creditor lending $10,000 in gold, or its equivalent, to the government, gets the same interest, but on the lower interest bonds he would naturally make a much heavier shave on the principal. Should the bonds sell below 69, the rate of interest, as well as principal, would be increased by the funding. The reason is that lenders invest with a view to interest, and rate a security according to the interest it will yield. They seldom or never count the discount on the principal as part of their annual interest, but only as the measure of the depreciation in the borrower's credit; it pays for risk on the loan, and not for the use of money.

Of course, if public creditors choose to exchange their 6 per cents for 4½ per cents on the terms of the Funding bill,—*i. e.*, even,—it is a clear gain to the Treasury. But no person will do it but those who intend to make a donation to the government, or those who, like the National Banks, submit to the reduction of interest as they would to a tax, calculating to charge most of it over on their customers in increased rates of interest, and to submit to the loss of a portion of their ordinary profits.

LITERATURE IN THE LUMP.

The Tariff bill provides that there shall be paid "on books bound and stitched, not otherwise provided for, and on all printed matter in sheets or otherwise, 25 cents per pound."

This provision is for the protection of large publishing houses in this country who want a monopoly of foreign literature against small booksellers and the American reader. In the absence of an international copyright law, we have now free stealing in the products of the brains of foreign authors. The only injustice done, however, is to the author, and all booksellers are left at liberty to compete for the market for these books. Under the present tariff, a popular work, which does not warrant a cheap republication in paper covers, can be imported in sheets and sold as low as it can be reproduced in this country. The bookseller buys as many or as few of these books as he thinks he can sell, and can regulate his expenditure to an easily ascertained demand. The outlay of capital is small, and the American reader gets the benefit of a free market. A duty of 25 cents per pound is meant to be and will be a prohibition of this trade, and we shall have, hereafter, if this bill passes, no foreign publications except such as the large publishing houses decide will pay the cost of republication. These, of course, are generally of the more trashy and sensational works of fiction, while the solid and valuable literature, for which the demand is limited, will be beyond the reach of all except those who can pay extravagant prices for single copies of the foreign editions. Scientific works, for instance, law books, and historical works, for which the demand is not sufficient to warrant a republication, but which are needed by professional men and the more thoughtful class of readers, and for whom, heretofore, they were imported in a limited number of sheets, will hereafter be ruled out of the trade. True, single copies can be imported at cost, but that cost is, of course, greatly enhanced on a single bound copy as compared with the cost of the stitched sheets imported in bulk. The better class of foreign literature is thus virtually prohibited in this country.

This obnoxious feature of the new tariff was carried by certain large publishing [illegible] the foreign book trade; and the inevitable result is to give to American readers the, to them, least valuable portion, but the most profitable to the booksellers, of foreign literature. It was worthy of these tariff manufacturers to rate good literature by the pound.

There comes to us, from the very hive of manufacturing industry in New England, a plaintive protest against protection. The Woonsocket (Rhode Island) *Patriot*, the old and respected organ of the people of a large number of manufacturing districts in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, published in a town where there are twenty-eight cotton mills, bewails the suffering of the working classes, and appeals to Congress to reduce taxation. It pictures the distress of the operatives and working classes, whose wages are lower, in proportion to the cost of living, than they were before the war, and insists that every day's continuance of this taxation is bringing them nearer and nearer to the poor-house. It charges the cause of this suffering directly upon the enormous duties levied on foreign imports and the excessive rates of internal taxation. It prays Congress to let all mere partisan questions have a rest, and proceed at once to reduce the tariff and the rates of internal taxation. It says the country has been subjected long enough to the extortions commenced during the war and so oppressively continued to this time. Protection is making the rich richer and the poor poorer; and against its further continuance this paper enters an earnest remonstrance.

The tariff policy is more than paternal. It proposes to protect not only infant interests, but to extend its care to second childhood. The shipping interest of this country was, a few years ago, so vigorous and flourishing that it dominated the commerce of the world. Not only did the American flag fly in every sea, but American ships were the fastest and the best of any nation, and defied all competition in the carrying trade of all countries. The tariff has reversed all this. It has crippled our export trade, and what there is left of it is carried on in foreign bottoms, because American builders, by the high duties on materials, have been driven to shut up their yards and quit ship-building. The shipping interest is thus reduced to imbecility, and the protectionists, having produced this result, now propose to protect this season of second childhood by subsidies to all vessels that will engage in the carrying-trade for more than six months in the year. The quack whose treatment always was to throw his patient into fits as the commencement of his curative process, because he was "death on fits," was the real father of this philosophy.

Our Washington correspondent, in a recent letter, speaking of the new tariff, said:

"The only high tariff stories in the entire Scriptures that I can recall refer to the miserable conduct of Laban, who moved the tariff up seven years on Jacob, and the reprehensible meanness of Pharoah in the matter of the straw, bricks, and deferred passports to the Israelites."

The Saviour, in his rebuke of the Scribes and Pharisees, refers to the tax of 10 per cent (otherwise called tithes) on "mint, anise, and cumin." By reference to the present tariff, He will see that our tax on anise and mint is 60 per cent, and on cumin 119 per cent, in gold. Herod was not such an extortionist as the Kelleys and Schencks of this day.

The Pacific Coast.

MARMONT, Ind., Feb. 4.

Hon. William Bross:

SIR: Having a number of times visited the Pacific States, would you please answer a subscriber, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, the following questions:

1. To which of the States—California or Oregon—would you direct a young man, with a wife, to go—one who can farm, build houses, paint, run a steam engine, or teach school?
2. Give a synopsis of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.
3. Can any land, subject to those laws, be had in Willamette Valley?
4. What is emigrant fare from Chicago to San Francisco, California, and how much baggage are such passengers allowed?
5. What is freight per hundred over the above route?
6. What is emigrant fare from San Francisco, California, to Portland, Oregon?
7. About what wages do mechanics command in the said States? Yours truly,

J. S. BERNHEISEL.

1. With economy and industry, a young man, with the qualifications enumerated by Mr. Bernheisel, can succeed anywhere. He need not leave Indiana to do that. But there are abundant opportunities for such men on the Pacific coast, and they are so varied and inviting that each one should get all the information he can in regard to the country, and then decide for himself where he will locate. Farmers, mechanics, machinists, and school teachers are wanted everywhere, and what occupation one will pursue he can best decide when he has selected his home. In Southern California the orange, olive, and other tropical fruits, grow in the greatest abundance; the grape flourishes almost everywhere in the State, and commencing in the valleys of the San Joaquin and the Sacramento, in the Sonoma and Napa, where wheat grows in the greatest abundance and perfection, by going up the sides of the mountains one can about select the climate he prefers, and the kind of products, to the raising of which he would devote his energies.

Mechanical and skilled labor of all kinds finds ready employment in Oregon. Farming is, of course, confined to the valleys, which are numerous, and highly productive. Mr. Bernheisel will be sure of a cordial welcome, with plenty of employment in Oregon. As between the two States, California and Oregon, he must make his own selection. He will probably be highly pleased with either.

2. The laws of the Pacific coast for the acquisition of the public lands are now the same as in the States and Territories east of the mountains. Under the Homestead law, any of the public lands, to the amount of 160 acres, can be located, and by settlement upon them and cultivation for five years a valid title is obtained, or they can be purchased at $1.25 per acre.

3. The best portions of the Willamette Valley were all taken up under the donation act of 1850, and as subsequently amended and extended in 1853–'54, by which each settler who had himself occupied the lands for four consecutive years, was entitled to 640 acres if he had a family, or to half as much if a single man. Farms with improvements can be had at from five to twenty dollars per acre, and in the valleys of Eastern Oregon millions of acres are open to pre-emption and settlement.

4. There is now no emigrant train on the Pacific Railway. The second-class fare from Chicago to San Francisco is $90; first class, $118. I believe emigrants were charged much less last summer, and presume such a train will again be put on as soon as spring opens. One hundred pounds of baggage are allowed to each passenger.

5. The rate for first-class freight from Chicago to San Francisco is $7.50 per hundred. Extra baggage, by passenger train, $3 per 100 pounds to Omaha, and Omaha to San Francisco, $15 per cwt. Of course, extra baggage can be sent as freight at $7.50. Time, about two weeks.

6. I have no means of stating definitely the fare by steamer between San Francisco and Portland. The time is from three to four days, and the fare is probably from $15 to $30. Unless one wants to go to San Francisco, it probably costs about the same to leave the Pacific Railway at Kelton, some forty miles west of Promontory; take the stage, for four days, to Umatilla, where the passenger takes the fine steamers of the Oregon Navigation Company, on the Columbia River. It is about two days by steamer, and railway around the Dalles and the Cascades, from Umatilla to Portland. Heavy baggage should be sent around by San Francisco.

7. I have no schedule of the wages mechanics command in California, but the price does not vary very much from that of Oregon. There, according to a pamphlet issued by the Immigration and Labor Exchange of Portland, blacksmiths get $3.50 to $5 per day; bootmakers, $3 to $4; bricklayers, $5 to $6; cabinet makers and carpenters, $3 to $4; common laborers, $2 to $2.50; farm hands, $25 to $35 per month, with board; hod-carriers, $3 to $3.50; machinists and moulders, $3.50 to $4; millwrights, $6. All these prices are in coin. No paper currency of any kind is used anywhere on the Pacific coast.

All who wish information in regard to the climate, resources, and all topographical and other information in relation to Oregon, should write to John M. Drake, Esq., Secretary of the Immigration and Labor Exchange, at Portland, Oregon. He will at once forward pamphlets and other documents giving all desirable facts much more in detail than I can possibly do. W. B.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Tazewell *Register* says: "Thomas Eades, of Tazewell County, who was one of the leaders in the Berry mob, was knocked off his horse and nearly killed, a few nights ago, while returning home from San Jose. He was passing a small thicket, when some man jumped out and dealt him a heavy blow on the forehead, injuring him as stated."

It is thought that gold has been discovered on the farm of a Mr. Armstrong, in Panther Creek, Peoria County; and mining machinery has already been put in operation.

The Edwardsville papers publish obituary notices of Mr. Joshua Atwater, who died in that place on the 7th inst., aged 94 years. He was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1776. The *Intelligencer* says of him: "At the time of his death, Mr. Atwater was probably the oldest citizen of Madison County, if not the oldest of the State, having emigrated from Westfield Mass., his native town, to Illinois, in the year 1801. In 1807, he taught the first public school in St. Clair County."

IOWA.

The Des Moines *Register* says that "M. A. P. Darwin, former wife of C. Ben Darwin, has been elected professor of logic, rhetoric, and English literature in the Burlington University, taking the chair of Prof. Hayhurst, formerly pastor of the Baptist church of Des Moines, who is transferred to the department of mathematics. Mrs. Darwin is said to be a lady of thorough attainments, and amply qualified for the duties of the position to which she has been called."

INDIANA.

A New Albany lawyer, knowing that a savage dog was kept on the premises of his sweetheart, took an equally ferocious cur with him, on the other night, and set the two fighting. While the two [illegible]

[illegible] brown paper, and all the attendants wearing their old clothes.

THE TERRITORIES.

A recent number of the Arizonian says: "Twenty-two nobles came within a few hundred yards of Camp Grant on the 8th inst., and made their presence known by sounding the war-whoop in its most musical and fascinating tones. The officers there, however, did not become either spell-bound or enchanted, as the Indians doubtless expected they would, under the influence of song, but fitted out a party of fifteen men, under command of Colonel Hunt, to chastise the vocalists. Upon the approach of the troops the trio fled, when a brisk pursuit was kept up, the Indians leading their pursuers until they reached the Gila, where they were overhauled and the whole party killed. We stated above that they were three Indians,—and such would the impression been had they escaped,—but, upon examining the dead bodies, the Colonel discovered one to be that of a white man; and, judging from the fact of his being painted and clothed in true Indian style, it is quite reasonable to suppose that he has passed all his life with the tribe, and was not less barbarous than any of its other members."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are 80,000 Gaelic-speaking population in Glasgow.

A "Red-Headed Man's Ball" is to shortly come off at Bridgeport, Conn.

Nearly every mule employed in the coal mines at Scranton, Pa., is down with the diphtheria.

Professor Lee, of Paris, says that American tobacco is the freest from nicotine of any raised.

Philadelphia has executed twenty-five criminals since 1789—one for mail robbery, two for piracy, and the remainder for murder.

It cost Boston at the rate of nearly $4,000 per hour to receive and entertain the President at the Jubilee in June.

There is a colored child in Wilmington, N. C., 5 years old, which is deaf and dumb and blind, an idiot and a cripple.

A number of colored men in Louisville have formed an association for building a first-class steamboat, to ply on the Mississippi River.

It is now announced that the Peabody funeral, last Tuesday, was not the final interment. The remains (if there are any) are to be removed to the new tomb some time hence.

A Delaware bridegroom was thrashed and made to sign the pledge by his mother-in-law, the other day, for getting drunk during the honeymoon.

Two brothers recently married two sisters, in Chester, Del., and now it has been ascertained that they both have wives and children living in the City of Brotherly Love.

On the 19th of February the emancipation of the Russian serfs will be complete, as from that date they will be permitted to migrate from their communes, and settle in any part of the Czar's domains.

The manuscript of the *Peres Saintes et Chretiennes pour Monseigneur le Grand Dauphin*, the one book which Louis XVI. had with him in the Temple, was sold for 5,000 francs the other day, at Paris.

A paper in Augusta, Me., reports that at one of the residences in that city a lady sits at an open window even during the coldest days of winter. This suggests that there is probably a young man over the way.

A queer mode of punishment lately adopted by a certain Poughkeepsie school teacher is that of compelling a student to run around the school house four hundred times; whole distance, five miles.

The Chinese are becoming extensive purchasers of real estate in San Francisco, where unimproved real estate pays 1 per cent a month on leases to persons who desire to build. The sales of valuable property of this kind to Chinamen in January amounted to $44,500.

General Schouler, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, has addressed to the Legislature a memorial asking for aid to complete, from a vast amount of manuscript in his possession, a clear and comprehensive history, showing the number of men that each city and town furnished to the armies of the Union during the late war.

A gold loan of $55,000,000 is being negotiated in the London market by the Russian Government to complete the Nicolai Railway. The deficit in the treasury of that empire for several years past has been $50,000,000 annually, and consequently Russian bonds are getting terribly depressed.

The French Government made a concession to an architect in Paris, who proposes to establish subterranean passages across the boulevards, so as to enable people to cross the street without danger from the vehicles. The entrance will be by kiosks, and the depth will not be more than that of an ordinary flight of stairs.

At Dunstable, Mass., in 1651, dancing at weddings was forbidden; in 1660, William Walker was imprisoned one month for courting a maid without the leave of her parents; in 1765, because "there is manifest pride appearing in our streets," the wearing of long hair or periwigs, and "superstitious ribbons," was forbidden; also, men were forbidden to "keep Christmas, as it was a Popish custom." In 1677, a "cage" was erected near the meeting house for the confinement of Sabbath-breakers, and John Atherton, a soldier, was fined forty shillings for wetting a piece of an old hat to put in his shoes, which chafed his feet while marching.

The Williams sophomores had a "gander sociable" at the Mansion House, in Williamstown, on the night of the 8th instant. To supply the lack of ladies, a part of the class got themselves up in elaborate female costume, and were the objects of chivalric attention during the evening; a few were arrayed in masquerade dresses, and the rest in broadcloth and white kids. Some envious freshmen tried to break up the dancing by sprinkling red pepper on the floor, and blowing assafœtida fumes through the keyhole, but they did not succeed. These "sociables" are to be continued by the class at intervals throughout the term.

PERSONAL.

Head Centre Stephens is ill in Paris, but not in actual want, as has been reported.

It is said that Rochefort's place in the French Chambers will be filled by Ledru Rollin.

The wife of Bogumil Dawison has written the "Personal Reminiscences" of the great actor, and they will soon be published in Vienna.

Joseph Handler, a dwarf, known throughout the country as Colonel Small, died in Baltimore on Wednesday last.

General Robert Williams, who married the widow of Senator Douglas, has been ordered to report to General Canby, in Virginia.

Louis Ulbach, the editor of the Paris *Cloche*, has in press a volume entitled "*Les Amours de la Reine Hortense*," which, it is expected, will create a great sensation in France.

Paul Montgomery, one of the most brilliant chess-players in America, has just died, in Mayaville, Cal. He was the son of John C. Montgomery, formerly Postmaster of Philadelphia, in which city he was born and reared.

R. M. Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Randolph Macon College, died on Tuesday, of last week. During the war he was connected with the press of Richmond, and in 1861 he was elected Public Printer by the Confederate Congress.

Mrs. Russ, the widow of the inventor of the Russ pavement, died on Sunday of last week, in New York. About two weeks previous she discovered a small pimple near her mouth, which she picked with her nail. The nail poisoned her flesh, and mortification rapidly spread until it struck a vital part.

The Bavarian painter, Kaulbach, had lately on show at Munich a picture representing the horrors of the Inquisition. He has now been forced to discontinue the exhibition in consequence of numerous anonymous letters declaring that the work would be damaged if not immediately withdrawn.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has not yet selected a lawyer to defend him. He is in a desponding mood, and looks forward to five years' seclusion. His objection to the Supreme Court of Justice lies in the notion that the jury "will be composed of large landowners devoted to the empire, who will sacrifice him to save his own cousin, the Emperor."

Major William H. Chase, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps, died on the 1st instant, at Pensacola, Fla., of which city he has been a resident since he resigned his commission in the army. He was formerly a Professor at the West Point Military Academy; and Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, was built under his immediate supervision.

There is a difficulty between the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* and the "junior" of the Mobile *Tribune*. The former says that when the latter learns to treat the former with "the respect that is due to his years as well as to his position and character as a gentleman, which it has never done, he will have no cause to complain of our 'arrogance.' There is something in our nature that compels us to lift up our head in the presence of rudeness and incivility, and the junior expects too much when he expects to be able to fling his ribaldry in this direction with impunity."

Speaking of the presentation of "Ours" at Wallack's Theatre, New York, a correspondent says: "Mr. Gilbert played the part of Colonel in 'Ours,' which is a regiment ordered to the Crimea. This veteran, it is said, demurred when he found he must head the troops on horseback when they marched across the stage. He had not mounted a horse since he was a boy, and not even the representation that it would be a circus horse, accustomed to noise and lights, could reconcile him to it. A full dress rehearsal was at length ordered, all the attaches of the theatre were sent in front, and bid make as much noise as possible when the Bucephalus appeared, with some one else on its back, personating the Colonel. It was done, and the well-drilled animal went as tamely as any plow horse. Satisfied with the experiment, Mr. Gilbert mounted, and has since delighted the audience with his seeing and his equestrian feats as Colonel of 'Ours.'"

The appointment of Professor Ephraim P. Gurney to the newly-created office of Dean of Harvard College gives great satisfaction to the students, with whom he has always been a favorite. Years ago, the boys named him "Gentleman Gurney," were in the habit of consulting him as a friend, and found him interested, not only in their studies, but in their base ball and their boating. In his new position, which gives him direct superintendence of the college, he will have an opportunity to extend the excellent influence he has exerted, while holding, in succession, the professorships of Latin, Philosophy, and History. The appointment of so popular a man is another step toward settling the question of college discipline by destroying all remains of the ancient hostility between the students and the Faculty, which the younger Professors and the new President have already done so much to remove. Now that the minutiæ of administration devolve upon Dean Gurney, President Eliot will have more time to give to the general affairs of the university, and be more free to exercise his uncommon business capacity for its advantage.

POLITICAL.

The negotiations for the transfer of West Florida have already cost Alabama $15,000, including $5,000 spent in entertaining the Florida Commissioners at a Montgomery hotel.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* evidently believes strongly in political principle. It says to the Virginians: "Let both parties court us if they will, while we, like a coy maiden, play shy."

The Legislature of Virginia has elected Governor Rye, of Shenandoah, State Treasurer. The Governor is a native of Shenandoah, and in that county cast his vote for Hale, Frémont, and Lincoln for Presidents. He was Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention.

A few days ago Gabriel R. [illegible], of Susquehanna County, Pa., wrote to Governor Geary, stating that the then Prothonotary of the county [illegible]

UTAH.

What Shall be Done with the Mormons?

Their Speeches and Teachings.

Some Facts and Figures Concerning Utah.

The Last Mormon War and its Lesson.

Will Brigham Young Fight Again?

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OMAHA, Feb. 10.

What will the new Governor do when he gets to Utah? Is Collector Hollister going to seize Mormon property if they do not pay the Federal taxes? Will Congress really pass Collum's bill? What are the Mormons doing? These are questions asked every day by hundreds of people along the border. The answers are as various as answers could possibly be. One says: The polygamy part of the Mormon creed is played out; that Brigham Young knows it, and, at the opportune moment, will have a revelation forbidding plurality of wives in the future, and that the government will accept this compromise, letting bygones be bygones. This view does not comport with Mr. Collum's bill, and the spirit manifested toward the Mormons in Congress. It is only the most hopeful who can persuade themselves to believe in such a peaceful and easy solution of Utah difficulties. Another theory declares the retrospective part of Collum's bill will not pass, and that the Mormons will accept the *future* abolition of polygamy as a necessity. Still another says that Brigham's plurality of wives is a religious system, and, as such, it must not be touched, or the door to fanaticism will be opened, and church wars follow throughout the land. But the best informed and most sensible say that the government will break up Mormonism, and the Mormons will resist as best they can and as long as they can.

A little thought will convince any one that this last view of the case is indeed the most probable. There has never been one word of compromise or peace uttered in all the Mormon teachings; but, on the other hand, their leaders have persistently taught hatred and resistance to the government of the United States as a religious duty. Before his death, speaking of the probabilities of a Mormon war, Heber Kimball, the first Vice President of the Mormon Church, said:

"The next army that comes here I want you women to meet with mops, brooms, and hot water. We had a good time with the last army that came here, and we will have it with the next one. Greet them even with scissors. You, brethren, must grease up your firelocks, and your sisters must be prepared to fight too. Arm, everybody! In the States they do it between the ages of 18 and 45. Out here, I suppose, we might do so between the ages of 10 and 80. If a dozen of our women had been in the South during that war with pails of hot water, they could have licked the Northern army. (Great laughter.) Christ taught the commandments. He said, 'Thou shalt not interfere with thy neighbor's wife, nor his daughter, his house, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant.' Christ said this, but our enemies don't believe it. That was the trouble between the North and the South. The Abolitionists stole the niggers, and caused it all. The niggers were once well off and happy. Do you ask how do you know this, Brother Heber? God bless you, I lived in the South, and know all about it. The nigger was well off and happy. Now they have set him free, and a beautiful thing they have done for him, haven't they? I am the son of an old veteran. My father bled in the revolution for our liberties. I, his son, have been five times robbed and driven out by Gentile persecutors—brother Charles Samuel and I. They threaten to come here and destroy us. Let them come. I am one that will resist them."

This is pretty strong talk for a peace man and the second in authority in the Mormon Church, but is not so bad as some others have said. Geo. A. Smith, another Vice President, said: "A Northern army is a curse. They burned and destroyed everything in the South, and abused, by force, their women; but let them come here and abuse the *few women* of Utah in like manner, and all, both old and young, will have plenty of arms, and, when they approach, God will fight the battle and the Saints will be victorious. He said the United States Government was not at peace; and he damned it and hoped to see it sink into hell; that nothing in the shape of a free government could stand on North American soil that was opposed to Mormonism and polygamy."

Brigham Young, in a speech, said: "I am the real Governor of this people, and, by the powers of the Most High, I will be Governor of this Territory forever and ever. If the Gentiles don't like this, they can leave and go to hell. The Governor of the Territory is useless, and can do nothing. If they undertake to try me in a Gentile court, I will see the government in hell first. I am ready to fight the government and the mob. I have soldiers, rifles, pistols, ammunition, and plenty of it, and cannon, too, and I will use them. I am on it."

Such are the kind of speeches the Mormon leaders have been in the habit of making to their people, and although there is undoubtedly a great deal of bravado in them, still we must not forget that they are made to an ignorant and degraded people, who believe that to obey their Church leaders is the highest duty on earth. Whatever amount of truth there may be in such talk to induce the Washington authorities to let them alone in their wrong-doings, still there must be some purpose in it, and never there must be so much smoke without some fire at the bottom. A man who is even a coward may bluster himself into a fight, and, even admitting that the Mormon attitude is only to intimidate the government from enforcing the laws, still it is plain the government will not be intimidated, whether the leaders resist or not. The revenue taxes never have been assessed or fairly collected in Utah. In proportion to the wealth the returns show less receipts from there than from any other part of the country. Now, we believe that if there is one thing above another that General Grant means to do, it is to collect the revenue. He has set his heart on reducing the national debt, and as high as possible relieve the honest, hard-working farmers from a part of their burdensome taxes. Brigham Young, nor his Church, nor forty institutions of polygamy, will be permitted for a moment between the government and its revenue. There is in Utah a large amount of property that is covered by the Church, and this Church, we are told, Brigham Young claims is exempt from taxation. But Grant's Assessor, we are informed, has been instructed to assess the Church property, and the Collector, Captain Hollister, is directed to collect all such assessed taxes. If the tax is not paid, then he will seize and hold the property, or sell it for the taxes. Brigham Young, it is reported, has said the Church property shall not be assessed, nor taxes on it paid, neither shall it be seized or sold. Meanwhile, two hundred Gentiles in and about Corinne have organized, and are ready to defend the Federal officers in the execution of their duty, while Brigham Young, it is as confidently asserted, has ordered his militia to resist any forcible seizure of property. Thus stands the revenue matters. Those who know the President best think that, however he might hesitate to make a *casus belli* of the religious polygamous practices of a people, he will have no hesitation in advancing with force against those who evade the revenue laws, and will use his army, unless the Mormons at once fairly and squarely pay their taxes. We have an example of what he will do in such a matter in the case of the illicit whiskey distillers of Brooklyn, where he ordered General Pleasanton to take five hundred soldiers and break up the illicit distilleries, even if it took the whole army and navy of the United States. So far as the tax question in Utah is concerned, it is, we believe, a plain choice for the Mormons to back out and pay up or fight.

It is not, however, of the Mormons and the revenue laws I wish particularly to speak, nor of Brigham Young and his Mormon wives, nor of his Elders and their speeches, but of *the people*. Let us examine Utah in a material aspect. Let us look at her as a part of the United States in practical rebellion against the laws of the United States; for such she is, as much as a province can be without resorting to arms. And let us inquire, if this Territory has to be subdued by force of arms, what kind of resistance she can bring to bear, how many men and how much money it will cost to subdue her.

Utah is a part of the territory acquired by us from Mexico, in 1848, by the Guadaloupe Hidalgo treaty. It was occupied in 1847 by the Mormons, who had been driven out of Nauvoo, Illinois, by mob violence. At the close of the Mexican war, being left without a government, the Mormons, to remedy their anomalous condition, organized a government of their own, under the title of the "State of Deseret," and Brigham Young was chosen their Governor. In 1850, Congress passed a law remanding the State of Deseret back to a Territory, and called it Utah, after the Indians who originally inhabited it. For several years the officers of the Territory were appointed entirely from among the Mormons, and all went well; but, subsequently, when the government sent out officers from the East, the Mormons refused to receive or obey them. This led to war, and, in 1857–8, a military expedition was sent out under General Albert Sidney Johnston. The expedition "conquered a peace," but did not conquer the Mormons. Brigham Young, in 1856, had 5,000 men on his rolls subject to military duty, and of these 1,500 were armed and equipped, and 4,000 in the field. Johnston had not half as many effective men as Young, and there is little doubt that had a battle been fought the Federal troops would have been defeated. This is the opinion of a number of military men who, after the war, learned the Mormons' plans, and General Johnston himself admitted the chances would have been largely against him. But Young did not intend to sacrifice his men in a pitched battle. It was expected that the Federal troops would advance through Echo Canyon, a narrow passage thirty miles long, and with high rocky walls. A stream runs through the canyon, and dams were constructed so that the water in the canyon could be raised to thirteen feet. It was Young's intention to close the dams when the Federal troops had advanced ten miles up the passage, and dam back the water. An officer who was with the expedition has since said to me, "but for our detention at Bridger General Johnston would have marched into Echo Canyon, and had we done so we would all have been drowned like rats." While General Johnston lay at Bridger, he learned of the Mormon plans, and determined to flank Echo Canyon, which, Brigham ascertaining, he caused all the houses in Salt Lake City to be filled with straw and retired into the hills with his forces, at the same time sending word to the Federal commander that if he attempted to occupy the city with his troops it should be burned to the ground. A company of Mormons was left in the city with strict orders to fire it whenever the city was in danger of falling into the "Gentiles'" hands. Had the city [illegible] give up the attempt to subdue Utah, and treat with him on the basis of the recognition of polygamy and his perpetual right to govern the Territory. Young believed he could hold out against the government for five years, and he did not think it would continue the struggle with him over three years.

In 1850 the Mormons were 11,380 strong, and in 1860 they numbered 40,273, or nearly four times as many as in 1850. In 1850 the Mormons had 6,046 males, and in 1860 as many as 20,255. What the ratio of increase has been since 1860 is not definitely known, but they have at least doubled. It would be fair to estimate the Mormon population of Utah at the present moment at 100,000 souls, of whom 40,000 are men and fully 20,000 capable of bearing arms.

In 1860 there were twenty counties organized in Utah, and these counties had 141,168 acres of land, valued at $1,487,654, divided into farms; 88,000 acres being under cultivation and well improved. In 1860 there were raised in Utah, 389,697 bushels of wheat, 92,561 bushels corn, 186,636 bushels oats, 12,000 bushels of barley, besides a considerable quantity of rye and buckwheat. In 1860 the Mormons had 5,178 horses, 1,080 mules, 10,000 working oxen, 12,622 milch cows, 41,000 head of sheep, 10,780 hogs, and vast herds of beef cattle, numbering over 30,000 head. There were 149,370 bushels Irish potatoes raised in 1860, and 32,800 gallons molasses made, besides quantities of peas, beans, flax seed, and grass seed. In 1861, Utah had $127,000 worth of flour, $100,000 worth of leather, and $80,000 worth of shoes, and made steam engines, guns, pistols, and could cast small cannon. Their artisans embraced every occupation followed in the United States or Great Britain.

The Territory is larger in extent than New York and Pennsylvania combined, and contains more square miles than all the New England States, or Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This will give some idea of the number of mountains and valleys to be marched over in order to occupy all of Utah.

I have thrown out these facts and figures because I believe it is well enough to consider facts and figures a little when we talk about subduing a people. I believe there are some popular errors about the Mormons which ought to be corrected. There has been a persistent effort by many writers to make sport of and belittle the polygamists. "They can easily be wiped out;" "they won't fight;" "Brigham's authority is played out;" those and kindred expressions I see every day in the papers; but do not you people at the East believe a word of them. Really, Brigham Young never was more firmly seated than at this moment. Napoleon has not more power over France, or the Pope over Rome, than Young has over the Mormons. He is both the temporal and spiritual ruler, and can at a word unite his people in a compact body to execute his will. He is a large minded man, and does not worry with the few disaffected subjects in his kingdom, but let war come, and he will, in the twinkling of an eye, put them in his ranks or hang them to the lamp posts of Salt Lake City. He is confident in his strength with the masses, and cares nothing about the few seceders from the Church, who very well his temporal power can at any moment reach them even to life or death. This man, his power, purposes and designs are not to be underestimated or made light of. When the first gun of the Mormon war is fired the Mormon people will become a unit, and the banner of religious fanaticism will be hoisted; a banner that never yet went down except in blood. Rather than give up polygamy the Mormons will fight, and it will take forty thousand men, two years of war, and one hundred millions in money to conquer Brigham Young and his Church. Brethren, let us advance, but let us go forward understandingly.

AARON ABOUT.

INDIANA.

The Congressional Contest in the Tenth Indiana District.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 14.

Thinking anything pertaining to political matters in this district, where your paper circulates so largely, would be of interest to a large class of your readers, I send you this communication. The district is composed of the counties of Elkhart, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Kosciusko, Whitley, and Huntington, and, at the last election, was something over 2,000 Republican, making a nomination a tolerably sure thing for an election. Consequently, candidates are numerous, and excitement begins to run high. The candidates so far, in the field, or mentioned in connection with the office, are the Hon. William Williams, of Kosciusko, who is now seeking a third nomination, and is the present incumbent; General Milo S. Hascall, of Elkhart County; Judge Wm. M. Clapp, of Noble County; and Hon. John H. Baker, of Elkhart County. Time may develop others, but the above, so far, are all that are mentioned in connection therewith. So far as can be judged from present indications, the contest will be between Williams and General Hascall, they having, to this writing developed the most strength, and the contest has begun in earnest between them. Williams received the nomination three years ago in this wise: J. H. Defrees, the then member, was a candidate for renomination, but there seemed to be an almost universal desire to give the nomination to Hon. Charles Case, an ex-member from this district. He had agreed, however, not to be in Defrees' way for a renomination, and Defrees' friends would not consent that Case might be a candidate. The result was that Case's friends, becoming incensed at this, went in a body for Williams, and insured his nomination. He was then renominated, according to the custom of giving two terms which generally prevails here. He has been actively at work for the last year in every way conceivable to secure a third nomination, and has, of course, the Postmasters and other United States officers, whose appointments he controls, and most of the wire-workers and time-servers of the party, with him. He has, also, by dint of beginning early and working industriously, and distributing patronage of one kind and another, secured favorable mention from a majority of the public papers of the district. Many of his appointments, however, are extremely odious to the people, and it is my opinion that in the end they will do him more harm than good.

General Hascall is a graduate of West Point, of the same class with Sheridan, Slocum, Stanley Hartsuff, C. R. Woods, Jr., Crook, Hawkins, A. McD. McCook, and others, and, as you are aware, made like them a national reputation for gallant and efficient service during the late war. Very few, if any, from this State came out of the war with a better record than General Hascall, and him, more than ever he has yet had credit for, is the country indebted for saving the day at Stone River, as he commanded the only portion of the line (the left wing) that were not driven from position in disorder by noon of the first day's battle. Again, at Kenesaw Mountain he flanked the enemy, and compelled him to abandon that stronghold when two days before three thousand lives were lost in attempting to carry it by direct assault. He received the first flag of truce that ever General Lee sent during the war, at Rich Mountain, in West Virginia, when he sent for the remains of John A. Washington, of Mt. Vernon notoriety, whom a company of Hascall's regiment had killed the day before. And again at Satioh, he received the first flag of truce that Beauregard ever sent, being the one asking of Grant permission to bury his dead after retiring from that field. He was present at the first engagement of the war after Sumter, at Phillipi, in West Virginia. He is the only soldier that has faced the bullets that is in the field for Congress, all others running in this district willing to give him the field. He has been a banker at Goshen, Ind., since his return from the war, and is an active, successful business man, just such as the country needs, at this time, in the halls of Congress. His acquaintance with the President, a portion of the Cabinet, and many of the prominent members of Congress, would give him an influence and standing at once, that it would take a long time, ordinarily, to attain. He is not a professional button-holing politician, and in his campaign for the nomination has adopted the somewhat novel, but in my judgment, good plan of visiting each county-seat and other important points in the district, and in a public speech, defining his position, he says if he goes to Congress he wants to go free and untrammelled, to do the right, and not sold out body and soul in advance to a set of political tricksters, to whom he might otherwise be indebted for his nomination. The effect of this course was singularly illustrated at this place last Saturday. It was the day of our convention to appoint delegates to the State Convention. It was understood, that after the business of the convention was over, General Hascall would address the convention in regard to the Congressional nomination. A gentleman very unexpectedly, and, as some thought, to insult General Hascall, introduced a resolution endorsing Hon. William Williams' course generally. This led to some discussion, and for fear it would be voted down the mover explained that he did not mean to endorse him for another nomination, but simply compliment him as has been somewhat customary on such occasions. The question was then put, and the Chair not being able to decide a division was called for, when about one-fourth of those present rose to their feet, and those opposed to it not desiring to manifest it by rising to their feet the resolution was declared adopted. General Hascall was then called for and addressed the convention for about half an hour with great warmth, showing up the honorable gentleman's war and political record, and had the resolution then been put the resolution would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority. Every one that voted for the resolution voluntarily stated that they would have voted the other way. One of them went so far as to offer to bet any amount that the result would be to give Hascall their county by an overwhelming majority. From what I can learn the General's campaign is equally successful elsewhere, and I shall be surprised if it does not turn out, before the lapse of sixty days, the General will be given the field and the nomination without opposition. He being the only soldier in the field, and the district never having been represented by a soldier, this ought assuredly to be the case. His character for integrity and honesty is first-class, and the people of this country are decidedly in favor of this kind of men for office in these degenerate times.

HUNTINGTON.

Chase.

Washington (Feb. 11) Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

The following letter from Chief Justice Chase, written while Secretary of the Treasury, in 1862, to the Committee of Ways and Means, will be published in the *Chronicle* to-morrow:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means referring me to House bill No. 240, and requesting my opinion as to the propriety and necessity of its immediate passage by Congress. The condition of the Treasury certainly renders immediate action upon the subject of affording provision for the expenditures of the government both expedient and necessary. The general provisions of the bill submitted to me seem to me well adapted to the end proposed. There are, however, some points which may, perhaps, be usefully amended.

The provision making United States notes a legal tender has doubtless been well considered by the committee, and their conclusion needs no support from any observation of mine. I think it my duty, however, to say that in respect to this provision my reflections have conducted me to the same conclusion they have reached. It is not unknown to them that I have felt, nor do I wish to conceal that I now feel, a great aversion to making anything but coin legal tender in payment of debts.

It has been my anxious wish to avoid the necessity of such legislation. It is, however, at present, impossible, in consequence of the large expenditures entailed by the war and the suspension of the banks, to procure sufficient coin for disbursements; and it has therefore become indispensably necessary that we should resort to the issue of United States notes. The making them a legal tender might, however, still be avoided if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by railroad companies, and by many of the banking institutions, to receive and pay them as money in all transactions, were absolutely or practically universal, but unfortunately there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, and whose action tends not merely to the unnecessary depreciation of the notes, but to establish a discrimination in business against those who, in this matter, give a cordial support to the government, and in favor of those who do not. Such discrimination should, if possible, be prevented; and the provision making the notes a legal tender, in a great measure, at least, prevents it, by putting all citizens in this respect on the same level, both of rights and duties.

The committee doubtless feel the necessity of accompanying this measure by legislation necessary to secure the highest credit as well as largest currency for these notes. This security can be found, in my judgment, by proper provisions for funding them in interest-bearing bonds, by well-guarded legislation authorizing banking associations with circulation based on the bonds in which the notes are funded, and by a judicious system of adequate taxation, which will not only create a demand for the notes, but by securing the prompt payment of interest, raise and sustain the credit of the bonds. Such legislation, it may be hoped, will divest the legal-tender clause of the bill of injurious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin and promptly convertible notes. I beg leave to add that vigorous military operations and the unsparing retrenchment of all unnecessary expenses will also contribute essentially to this desirable end. I have the honor to be, with very great respect, yours truly,

S. P. CHASE.

To Hon. THAD. STEVENS, Chairman.

A SUCCESSFUL CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The Trip of the Steam Yacht Anna—Landing of a Quantity of Arms and Ammunition on the "Ever Faithful Isle"—Her Final Betrayal and Seizure by the British Authorities.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 12.

On the 28th of December, 1869, the steam yacht Anna, measuring seventy-two tons, sailed from this port, having on board some twenty-two passengers, among others the famous Colonel Ryan, General Cisneros, Captain Ricardo Ponce de Leon, General Oscar Cespedes, C. Emilio Mola, Tom Little Mercier, and a number of leading Cuban patriots.

Captain Rudolph Sommers, who was in command of the yacht Anna when she left this port, arrived here yesterday, and furnishes the following information: "We cleared for Nassau on the 28th of December, and in a few days (January 1 and 2) we experienced the heavy gales which did so much damage along the coast. We beat about so much during the gales that we ran short of coal and were obliged to put into Charleston, S. C., both to 'coal up' and escape the storm. While there (January 3), at the instigation of the Spanish Consul, the yacht was seized by the United States Marshal and detained from the 3d until the 10th, when, by order of the United States Court, the vessel was released, and we again put to sea, bound for Nassau.

The Anna was owned by a gentleman in this city; but, it appears, Captain Sommers had full power of attorney granted him to enter into negotiations and dispose of her on the best possible terms. "After leaving Charleston, owing to the heavy weather," the Captain says, "we were obliged to coast about a good deal. On the 13th of January, one of the gentlemen who was on board expressed a desire to purchase the boat. I entered into negotiations with him, and a sale was effected. He then assumed the direction of affairs, and directed me to run the yacht up to one of the Bahamas, not far from Nassau, and here we found the brig T. Field, in charge of Senor Albert A. Fernandez. The transfer of the cargo from the Field to the Anna was commenced at 5 p. m. of January 16, and at the next morning the little yacht was steaming for Cuba. The whole of the expedition on board the Anna, exclusive of the crew, consisted of twenty-two men, and the following arms and ammunition: 2,400 Springfield rifles, 80 Remington rifles, 2 12-pounder howitzers, with complete equipments; 50 Whitney navy revolvers, 100 machetes, 50 sabres, 400 equipments, 150,000 cartridges, 3,000 metallic cartridges, 1,000,000 rifle caps, 50,000 pistol caps, 50,000 fowling caps, 3,500 pounds rifle powder, 500 pounds cannon powder, besides medicines, writing and printing material, women's clothing, shoes, &c. Having encountered severe head winds we had to lay at anchor off Green Bay, but sailed again two days after. On the 19th, at 3 p. m., and in sight of the coast of Cuba, we met a steamer leaving Nuevitas, but being so near the coast we captured our voyage unperceived, and anchored at 8 p. m. about fifteen miles from Nuevitas. The whole of the cargo was landed at half-past 4 a. m., with the exception of 50,000 cartridges and some 200 rifles and one box of equipments, which were left on board, not wishing to be discovered by daylight. After so many obstacles and risks, and only through the unabated energy of Mr. Mercier and companions, the expedition was safe on land, and the men landed, in command of C. Emilio Mola, Colonel Ryan and Colonel Clancey, with the artillery, in the charge of Captain Ricardo Ponce de Leon. Tom Little Mercier, and Sergeant Whitacre, besides Oscar Cespedes and others, all went ashore. Before leaving, we learned that General Jordan and his men, who intrenched and having two guns in battery, could easily resist the attacks of whatever of the Spanish columns operated in that neighborhood. There were strong Cuban forces not far from the spot, and I think the arms and munitions have already proved a strong support to the Cuban patriots.

"At 5 a. m., the Anna was steaming back from Cuba, and with daylight we discovered that we had landed in a bay of Nuevitas. Once arrived, and many miles from us, in every direction; but not wishing to give them information of our transactions, and having no guns on board, we put on a little more speed and shortly after we could scarcely discover the masts of the tremendous Spanish cruisers, which, it must be confessed, are unfit to catch blockade runners; at least they use a good deal of coal and spend a great amount of money on the equipment of the Cuban Navy, trusting their ultimate success to the efforts of the men-of-war of the allies, the wreckers of Nassau.

"On the 21st we landed the remaining cargo at Green Cay, and went to anchor off Rum Cay, where we were taken in tow to Nassau by the British steamer Dart.

"After a few objections the steamer was duly entered at the Custom House here, ending the first trip of the steam yacht Anna. But when, preparatory to the second trip, we asked the clearance of the vessel with a cargo of arms for St. Thomas, the Governor of Nassau most arbitrarily—as he could give no reasons whatever—denied the clearing of the vessel, and subsequently, the sailing until they obtained from a traitor, one James Rodgers, who has acted as engineer of the Anna, the evidence for her final seizure."

CASE OF INFERNAL CRUELTY.

Trial of George Dixon of Branch County, Mich., for the Murder of his Son.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

COLDWATER, Feb. 10.

The second trial of George Dixon took place on Wednesday. Dixon, as you know, was once convicted and sent to the State Prison. The main testimony in the former case was that of Dixon's wife, or a woman claiming to be his wife, but who on a habeas being put to him, it was shown that Dixon had a wife living, and that there was evidence was admitted on the ground that the marriage with Dixon was illegal. This was held as error by the Supreme Court (19 Mich., 84), and Dixon was brought back to the county for a new trial. Dixon is a man of middle height, grey eyes, and brown hair. His countenance indicates a sullen disposition, but his general appearance is not a bad one. He is a man of about 45 or 50 years of age. He is the father of four children. James Dixon, the one that died on the 10th of January, 1868, and whose death was caused by cruel treatment received at the hands of his father. The child seemed to be the chief object of his father's hatred, and left a victim to very cruel treatment and privations. After burial, the body of the boy was taken up and examined by Drs. Cutter and Beech, and on the trial Wednesday, Dr. J. H. Beech testified that he examined the child's body shortly after it was taken up. Over the right eye was found a discolored spot, and in cutting through no injured bone was found. The fast part appeared as if it had been bruised, but the injury was not a serious one. The feet and toes were found to have been frozen during life; both of the feet were mortified, and the flesh partially separated from the bone. From the appearance of the feet, the freezing had taken place some time before. There was blood settled in one part of the heart, and portions near the back were of a dark, greenish hue, as if blood had settled there during life. In cutting through the breast, he came to a rough bone, and, on examination, it was found that the breast bone had been broken through, as by severe violence. By its appearance, it must have been injured three or four weeks before. The muscles over the heart, and of the left side, had a dark, red appearance, but upon the other side they were of a light flesh color. There was an appearance of disease of the heart. The bruises in and about the heart could not have occurred over twenty-four hours before death, and were sufficient to cause death.

Thomas Dixon testified that he was 11 years old, and that George Dixon was his father; that Jimmy, the brother older than himself, died one night; that Jimmy slept in the same bed with him and his fire that night; on the day before, in the afternoon, Jimmy was sitting on the stoop, and his father came out and threw him down in the woodshed and got on him with his knees; Jimmy was sitting on the steps crying because his feet were frozen when his father came out; his father was mad because he did not work.

Other witnesses were called who testified that on different times from three weeks to six months previous to the boy's death, they had seen Dixon pull his son James down and kick him several times; that at one time he struck him with a handspike, at another with a shovel, and inflicted many other cruelties which are sickening to relate.

Dixon's statement was to the effect that he did not mean to hurt the boy, and if he was hurt at all within twenty-four hours before his death, it was by falling off from a chair in which he was sitting to have his feet dressed the night before his death.

The testimony was closed Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby in a Despondent Frame of Mind—The Members of the Kentucky Legislature Refuse to Stand by Principle.

From the Toledo Blade.

LOOISVILLE (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), Feb. 9, 1870.

I don't know that there is a more miserable man livin on this earth. The Fifteenth Amendment is adopted, and a nigger Senator will take the seat in the Senit wunst okkepied by that marter, Jefferson Davis. It's about time for me to go hence—I hev no desire to remane. I wood hav to stay long enough to conseeve the contents uv a redheaded barrel in the back room uv my bizness pezzley in Noo York, into wich I hast, ez yit, put no water, and probably I will. I think I shel go home, shut myself up in that back room, drink that perticler barrel dry, and fall dead across it. Like Sardanapalus, my kingdom bein gone, my pile shel be my tarone.

I came to Kentucky to aid by my counsel the Dimocrisy uv that State in its present crisis. The nigger Revel being set in the Senit uv the Yoonited States, and uv course, no white Kentucky Dimocrat kin so degrade hisself ez to set in that body beside him. I expected, uv course, that Garret Davis and McCreery wood immejitly resine, and ez no native born Kentucky Dimocrat wood take the place, and ez Kentucky could afford to be represented by a Ablishinist, I okkurred to me that this position there might be a chance for me. I am a Northern Dimocrat by birth, and Northern Dimocrats hev allus done such work for the Southerners, ez the Southerners considered too dirty for em. The only thing wich could stand in my way wuz the fact that I left Kentucky a year ago, and am not a citizen uv Noo York. But wuz uv that? I hev ez ever I am a citizen uv Kentucky—I hev bin in Noo York politics until to be able to swear to anything.

At all events I went on to my old State, and got together a caucus uv the Dimocratic members uv the Legislature to consider this thing.

The chairman uv the caucus stated that the pinions uv the canus hed reached trouble, Kentucky, wuz that nigger wuz admitted to the Senit, wuz virtually dishonored, for uv course Davis and McCreery could not remain in the sacred seats beside him. No Kentucky gentleman wood disgrace his State by personally takin to his bosom a male creature uv an inferior race—a nigger—and to the equality and wooshup uv with him. Thus he ever sooner than see the line he would be willin to see the [illegible] further south inaugurate another struggle for their rites, in the event uv wich, Kentucky, true to the [illegible], ez before, would preserve a strict and dignified neutrality by sellin horses and mewles impartially to both armies. He hopes the sentiment wood express their views freely.

A gentleman from the country arose, and [illegible] offered the following preamble and resolution:

Wereas, The Senit of the Yoonited States is about to admit to a seat in that body a nigger; and

Wereas, No Kentucky Dimocrat would degrade himself by sittin in the same body with such; therefore

Resolved, That Hon. Garret Davis be instructed to resine to-wunst.

The gentleman who seconded it [illegible] a different choice, and were sent by telegraph to [illegible] [illegible] Kentuckian could be found to take their places, both would disgrace [illegible].

[illegible]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Further Particulars Concerning the Recent Investigations of Alleged Irregularities—Report of the Minority of the Committee—Reasons for Dissenting from the Majority.

From the New York Times, Feb. 12.

Yesterday we published the fact that the investigations by the Book Committee, of the alleged irregularities said to have occurred in the management of the Methodist Book Concern, had been concluded. The report of the majority was prepared on Thursday evening, and its verdict was as follows:

1. On the question, "In respect to the management or conduct of the agents, or either of them, has there been any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern?" the committee were unanimous in giving an answer in the negative.

2. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern so far as the printing department is concerned?" the committee voted eleven in the negative, two of the committee declining to vote.

3. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern in respect to the bindery department?" the committee fully deliberated, and decided in the negative by a vote of nine to four.

These questions, in the estimation of the committee, embraced all the allegations made against the Concern, its agents and employes, and in the settlement of them every item is anywise affecting the Concern was most fully investigated. The committee could not find otherwise than that the testimony not only failed to establish the existence of fraud, defalcation, or corruption, and otherwise failed to sustain the allegation of losses. The committee, furthermore, are prepared to say that up to the time of the late disturbances we find that the concern has been increasingly prosperous, and that its success has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any other religious publishing house in the world; and that it is now in a sound and healthy condition, and under such a system of checks and safeguards as guarantee security.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

The minority report was not completed until yesterday. It reads as follows:

We, the undersigned members of the Book Committee, respectfully dissent from the report of the majority, adopted yesterday, for the following reasons:

1. Because nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern, so insufficiently expressed in the committee's report in November last.

2. Because, from testimony before the committee, it appears that the book agents, for a series of years, purchased a very large part of their paper from or through a middleman, or paper broker, who represented himself to the paper manufacturers as controlling the purchase of paper for the Book Concern, and whose relation to one of the agents gave special credibility to his representations, and who also represented himself to the Book Concern as the accredited agent of certain leading manufacturers. This method of purchases appears to us discreditable, and, almost of necessity, damaging to the house.

3. Because the testimony before the committee shows that this system actually was damaging to the Book Concern. The agents have bought since 1860, from or through the above-named middleman, paper to the amount of nearly [illegible], from the direct account of this firm, the [illegible] of the assistant agent to the committee, corroborated, as it is, by documents drawn from the books of the dealers referred to, and also from the order book of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern, clearly shows that on sales to the Book Concern, amounting to $56,509.19, between July, 1867, and August, 1869, the profit accruing to the above-named "broker" was $6,354, and that during the same period his commissions made on purchases from [illegible] and [illegible] amounted to $3,040.99. Between August, 1868, and June, 1869, he received from these two houses commissions amounting to $3,750.56, on paper ordered directly from the Book Concern. We give these specimens only, not pretending to say what was the whole amount of profits and commissions on the entire sum of nearly $300,000. But we append the following letter, showing that, in one case at least, a profit of 30 per cent was charged:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

"*Rev. J. Lanahan:*

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry we beg leave to say that we sold to Mr. Porter, in June, 1867, 100 reams of 14x20, twenty-two pounds, at twenty-seven cents per pound, less 5 per cent, amounting to $573.97. We find, by referring to Mr. Goodenough's order book, that he sold this paper to Methodist Book Concern at thirty-four cents per pound, amounting to $1,104.54, leaving a difference of $384.57, showing a profit of over 30 per cent."

4. Because it was in evidence before the committee that all the manufacturers and dealers whose testimony had been given would have sold to the Book Concern as cheaply as they sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, with a partial exception in the case of [illegible], as stated below.

The following letters form a part of this testimony:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

"DEAR SIR: We would say, in answer to your inquiry as to whether we would have sold the Methodist Book Concern the paper which we did through Mr. Porter, bringing us the orders, to the [illegible] of [illegible] the Methodist Book Concern the discount which we paid to Mr. Porter, had those orders come to us direct, instead of through Mr. Porter, we would have allowed the one cent a pound to your society, as we did to him. The demands of Mr. Porter for 2½ per cent addition, which we finally allowed and paid to him, we did under protest, feeling that that was the only way that we could keep along with the business, knowing that the time would come when we could break up the infamous system, and ourselves and others could get righted, and do our business with your society as we had formerly done before Mr. Porter came upon the field of action, and in the same manner as we did our business with our other large customers.

"Rev. JOHN LANAHAN."

"BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1869.

"*John Lanahan, D. D., New York:*

"MY DEAR SIR: You ask in yours of yesterday, 'Whether from July, 1867, to July, 1869, I would, under the same circumstances, have sold paper to the Methodist Book Concern at the same price I sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, if the agents of said book concern, or their employe, had applied to me in person?'

"I reply, I know no reason why, under the same circumstances, I should not have sold paper as low to the Methodist Book Concern as to Mr. Porter."

The following is an extract of a letter dated Dec. 22, 1869:

"The letter to which Mr. Goodenough refers is probably the one written by me in which I said that, under the same circumstances, I would have sold as low to the Book Concern direct as to Mr. Porter. By this I meant that I had no motive for making low prices to Mr. Porter that would not have existed had the agents of the Book Concern applied to me direct."

"NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

"*Rev. Dr. John Lanahan:*

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether we should have furnished the Methodist Book Concern the paper sold to Mr. Porter, and upon the same terms, we have to say we should most certainly have done so. Yours, truly, [illegible]."

5. Because no evidence in rebuttal of the above statements was laid before the Committee, except to the effect that the purchase of paper through middlemen was not unfrequent. Moreover, an assertion was made to the committee that prices paid by the concern for paper were as low as those paid by other publishing houses. But the testimony showed, first, that the purchase of paper through brokers is the exception, and not the rule; that, especially in large establishments, the usage is to purchase directly from manufacturers; and, second, that even where brokers are employed, the commission paid is rarely over one per cent. As to comparative prices paid by the Book Concern and other houses, it was conclusively shown that no clear proof is possible from the very nature of the case. And, moreover, our concern is not what other houses paid for paper, but what the Methodist Book Concern might have bought it for.

The agents of such an institution as the Methodist Book Concern ought certainly to buy their paper of manufacturers as cheaply as any broker.

6. Because, in our judgment, based upon testimony before us, the following losses have occurred in the bindery:

1. In leather, from December 1, 1867, to September 1, 1869, bought by the Book Concern, but not accounted for or shown to have been used in the bindery, about $20,000.

2. Also, within nine months, from December 1, 1868, in the item of glue, paid for and not accounted for, about $[illegible].

7. Because we believe that funds of the Book Concern have been squandered and placed in jeopardy by the appropriation of the gold sweepings to the benefit of the bindery as a perquisite instead of a small supplement to his salary. For several years the purchases of gold leaf have averaged over $8,000 per year, and the gold sweepings have amounted, we are convinced, to at least 15 per cent of the whole purchase, making annually at least $1,200. Any employe is dangerously tempted when he controls the use of costly materials and is sole possessor of the waste.

For the above reasons, not to name others, we feel ourselves compelled to present this minority report; and we further feel ourselves compelled to say, that the methods of making purchases in the printing department, the methods of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the bindery, and the methods of checking in receipt goods received, have been defective and likely, therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business that the Book Concern will be rendered to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

And finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the agents and the solvency of the Book Concern.

HENRY SLICER,
JAMES PIKE,
L. M. VERNON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

NOTE.—The names of the writers of the letters given in the report, and the firms referred to, we are asked to withhold from publication, but are in the possession of the committee.

Erie.

The London *Times'* city article of the 31st says:

"Large numbers of Erie shares are being sent to the Shareholders' Protection Committee to be stamped. After the 31st inst. none will be received, and holders who have neglected to comply with the instructions of the committee will only be allowed to vote at the discretion of the committee. [illegible] [illegible] the vote of the shareholders of the [illegible] company [illegible] the dividends of [illegible] shares in the names of the proposed trustees. If [illegible] the neglected, Messrs. Fisk and Gould can still control the votes upon them, and the shares would thus virtually be [illegible] to those persons the interests [illegible]

[illegible] the power to deal with them in the market. It is stated to-day that the committee have engaged the services of the firm of Messrs. Evans, Dalrymple, Drake & Bell, and that one of its members will shortly proceed to New York with full powers and the highest possible introductions."

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

The Murder Near Venice, Illinois, in 1867—Capture of a Negro Said to be an Accomplice.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 12.

Late on the Saturday night of December 1, 1867, two negro men went to the house of Mr. Lurakee, a German farmer living near what is known as Kinder's switch, or Nameoke Station, about four miles distant from this city and about four miles distant from Venice Station, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and asked permission to stay all night. They were informed that the house was too small to accommodate them. Mr. Lurakee's family consisted of his wife and two children, one a babe. Mr. L. was in feeble health. On being refused lodging, they obtained some coal of a family near by. On Sunday night they came back to the house, murdered Mr. Lurakee, whom they found outside, and, entering the house, attacked his wife with an axe or hatchet, leaving her senseless, and badly bruised one of the children; the other child escaped. The house was robbed. A few days afterwards, one of the supposed murderers, Joe Marshall, was arrested in this city, and, in charge of Constable Byrne, of Madison County, Ill., was taken across the river, and, on being confronted by a crowd of citizens who seemed to know him, he confessed his guilt, and the mob hung him, despite the earnest opposition of Constable Byrne. According to the confession of Marshall, and others, it appeared that a fellow who called himself Bill Wilson, alias Andrew Reed, was with Joe Marshall on the night of the murder.

James Heaton, a neighboring farmer, was a swift witness in the matter. A description of the colored man, who is supposed to have been in company with Joe Marshall on that night, was published and furnished the authorities for hundreds of miles around. The accomplice wandered about the country with a reward of a few hundred dollars on his head. He had the mark of Cain upon him in his wanderings, and put the eyes of detectives have been in search of him ever since. Yesterday afternoon, in Cobb's saloon, on Washington avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Bill Wilson, alias Andrew Reed, was arrested on the long-standing charge. Officers Van Lot and Jacobs made the arrest. The man exhibited great trepidation when told that he was wanted at the Third District Station. As he reached the door of the saloon, in custody of the officers, he made an attempt to escape, but was suddenly brought to a stand-still by the officers, and the "darbies" placed upon him.

About 5 o'clock Mr. James Heaton, mentioned above, made his appearance at the station, by request, and was admitted to the cell of the prisoner for the purpose of recognizing him. Mr. H. had been instrumental in identifying the former man who was lynched by the mob near the scene of the murder. The prisoner was confronted by Heaton, and asked if he had ever seen him before. The negro man looked carefully at him and finally said him the name. He recognized at once, and was positive he was the fellow wanted by the authorities. The prisoner, when living in the vicinity of the murder, was engaged in hauling watermelons for a Mr. Whalin from there to the market, and was last seen, as alleged, on the night of the murder going towards the house of Mr. Lurakee, in company with Joe Marshall, but was not seen there afterwards.

After the mutual recognition the prisoner was asked why he did the deed. He hesitated a moment; then looked from one to the other of the little party, and finally denied any complicity. He said he knew the fate of Joe Marshall but was not to be looked for the same treatment; that he knew nothing of the murder. He was asked to show his teeth, which he did. Mr. Heaton recognized him also by some peculiarity in them. He said his true name was Andrew Reed, and that for the last two years he had been on steamboats on the lower river as a deck hand or roustabout, and had been a part of his time living in St. Louis. The widow of the murdered man, it is said, can recognize the second man as readily as she did Joe Marshall, who was lynched. He will be taken to Illinois to-day.

THE CANAL INTERESTS.

Important Meeting of Real Estate Owners and Grain Warehousemen—Resolutions and Addresses.

From the New York Times, Feb. 11.

A meeting of real estate owners and grain warehousemen of New York and Brooklyn, called to consider the question of changes necessary in the management of the canals, as connected with the general interests of the State and city of New York, was held at No. 6 Moore street yesterday. Mr. A. E. Masters was called to the chair, and Mr. James McGlearney appointed Secretary.

Mr. Masters, in explanation of the purposes of the meeting, and the importance of the interests which it had been called to consider, stated that there is no subject so vital to the prosperity of our whole country than that which could be brought before a meeting, as that which he apprehends is our policy. We have outlived the days of high tolls and high tolls of our canals for the past few years by reason of the high prices that prevailed for our products. But that era has now passed. The lower prices are and are to be the order of the day. The time has now come when the exorbitant tolls now existing will very materially circumscribe the limits beyond which products can be brought, and thereby any remuneration to the producer. This subject, therefore, commends itself earnestly to the attention of every business man, and every owner of real estate, not only in the West, but in our own city and its surroundings. We are glad now not to consider the ways that will best meet whatever of influence we may possess for the promotion of a better policy and the removal of existing evils.

Mr. Masters was followed by Francis B. Rowe, Esq., who, after presenting interesting statistics in regard to the diversion of trade from our State and city, explained to the meeting the organization of the Commercial Union, and the work which it had already accomplished, as well as the reforms in legislation which it was now urging at Albany in behalf of our city and State.

After a thorough examination of the address from S. H. Latimer, Mr. McChesney offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commercial Union has been organized to effect a change in the management of and to improve the trade on the canals of the State of New York;

Resolved, That the real estate owners and grain warehousemen here present approve the purpose of the Commercial Union, and will co-operate with said organization for the speedy accomplishment of its aims.

Mr. Wm. R. Barber, seconding the resolution, forcibly insisted upon the necessity of a repeal of the constant system for canal repairs, and claimed that a reduction of at least 50 per cent of the property transported through the canals is required; the city of New York hoped to retain her commercial importance with reference to the trade of the great West.

The proceedings of the meeting were characterized by seriousness and enthusiasm.

Railroads.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* of the 12th says: "Efforts are now being made in the counties north of this to extend the Quincy and Carthage Railroad, which has already been completed, from Carthage to Monmouth, and thence on to Chicago, thereby giving us two direct and competing roads from this city to the city of the lakes. A few days ago a public meeting was held at Monmouth to consider and take action upon the matter, at which Colonel Samuel Douglas was elected chairman. Messrs. Patterson and Gray, of Carthage, were present at the meeting, and, by invitation, took part in the deliberations. Mr. Patterson, who is one of the Directors of the Quincy & Carthage Railroad, was called upon for information upon the subject, and stated that the Board of Directors of that Company had already let the contract for grading and tieing the road from Quincy to Carthage, the contractors to take bonds, which would be [illegible], and [illegible] the road, under this contract, was to be completed and put in running order by the 1st of July next; that he [illegible] the road [illegible] could be raised to continue this road from Carthage, through Hancock County, &c. The following resolution was then adopted: 'That this meeting extend to the Directors of the Quincy & Carthage Railroad the cordial assurance that we will co-operate with them to the extent of our ability in the extension of said road to Monmouth and so on to Chicago.'"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 14th says: "Our readers will remember that we published the fact of the arrival of a delegation of Iowans, who visited this city for the purpose of securing aid to extend the Western Union Railway from Sabula to Ackley. The result of the visit is stated as follows by a correspondent of the Dubuque Times: Dr. Kaiser introduced the gentlemen to Mr. Mitchell, and proceeded elaborately to state the object and intention of the conference as an interchange of views, and the adoption of common basis for future action. Colonel Shaw recapitulated what had been done along the line, and the response elicited at each of the meetings held along the line. The road had been then tendered to Mr. Mitchell, minus the iron, if he would put on the superstructure, and equip and operate the road. Mr. Mitchell replied decidedly and candidly upon the point of the great importance of the road in opening up a new district of country, and in giving it the choice of two markets, viz., that of Milwaukee and Chicago, and declared that between the Western Union and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads there was no antagonism, and in case the people along the line of country between Sabula and Ackley could do as they had said they could, he would fulfill on his part the requirements demanded of him. Colonel Shaw, after some introductory remarks, asked that, in case the people along the line should grade, bridge, and tie the road and lease it, would he, Mr. M., iron it, and operate it? He unhesitatingly said that he would. In regard to the naming of the road, Mr. M. declined the christening it. At the suggestion of Dyer, the 'Sabula, Ackley, & Sioux Falls Railroad Company' was adopted and generally concurred in. In regard to the centres of business and population along the line, Mr. M. was in favor of touching these, and did not wish to create a diversion from the established channels along the line. Mr. Mitchell will put a corps of engineers to make a survey of the line in the course of a week or so. The engineering duty will be at present confined to the line between Sabula and Ackley. After the survey, books for State subscription will be opened all along the line, and the people will have an opportunity of choosing their hands. The Clinton, Iowa, Ackley & Cedar Railroad was represented in turn by Colonel McGill, president, of Clinton, and Mr. Cole, of Shot Tower. In case the people of Maquoketa and Sabula are unable to raise the requisite amount of money to prepare the road bed in Jackson County, by a consolidation, or union, they will contribute $[illegible] to finish the road to [illegible], on the eastern line of Jones County, and in case no one can do the balance to the eastern line of the county. Marion will not be behind, as the requisite funds can be raised there to fit the road through Linn County, Benton, and Grundy, and Hardin will not be found lacking. The road will have a land grant. Each alternate section west from O'Brien will be donated by Congress for the construction of the road north of Sioux City."

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: "A number of railroad men from Adams and other counties have been in the city for a day or two past with reference to a new railroad. The proposition is to build a new railroad from Quincy by way of Pittsfield, in Pike County, thence to or Carrollton, in Greene County, to make a junction with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and giving Quincy a direct railroad route from Quincy to St. Louis, forms a part of the proposed extension of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Road to connect to Quincy, for which a charter was granted at the last session of the Legislature. A company has already been organized for the construction of the proposed road, with General [illegible] President, and Adams County, at the election last fall, voted a subscription of $[illegible] to the project."

The De Kalb (Ill.) *News* of the 9th says: "The Directors of the Belvidere & Ottawa Railroad, and the Directors of the Fox River Valley Railroad, representatives of the Rock Island Railroad, met at the Briggs House, in Chicago, yesterday, [illegible] though we cannot give a full report of the meeting, we are happy to announce the fact that the roads referred to feel friendly toward the project. A resolution was adopted that the [illegible] O. Rose and Co. will be glad to aid and to [illegible] through the center tier of towns in the country. Our Directors feel confident, and, if informed railroad men in [illegible] meeting assured them, if a [illegible] amount of money per mile could be raised that was put a sort of doubt that the proposed road would be built and put in operation in a comparatively short space of time. Belvidere and all towns along the route were represented [illegible] at the meeting, [illegible] good reasons, was not admitted."

The Topeka (Kan.) *Commonwealth* says: "The Solomon Valley & Republican River Railroad Company was organized yesterday, [illegible] the crossing of the Solomon and Saline rivers, [illegible] that stream to its source, with a branch up the Republican, and thus a connection between the Kansas Pacific Railway and the [illegible] Union Pacific Railway. The road is a very important enterprise, [illegible] the valleys of the Solomon and [illegible] following officers [illegible]: President, General W. J. Palmer; Vice President, [illegible] Miller; Secretary, [illegible] Wade; [illegible] The following action of [illegible] [illegible] the Directors: That of instructing [illegible] Committee to have a [illegible] at once [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Collecting the Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies.

The Walsh Pardoning Business—Motion to Compel the Presence of the Secretary of State.

Police Court Proceedings.

Superior Court.

A CITY CASE—THE INSURANCE TAX.

City of Chicago v. James Kavanagh. This is an action (one of twenty-one) of debt brought against this defendant, as agent of the Astor Insurance Company, to recover the amount of a tax due to the city of Chicago under the provisions of an act of 1863, which required foreign insurance companies to pay a tax of 2 per cent to the Treasurer of the city, on the gross amount of all premiums received during the current year. The defense is that by an act of the Legislature of 1869, this act of 1863 was virtually repealed. To this the city replies that if it be admitted that the act of 1863 repealed the statute of 1863, still the debt which was then due under the act, having accrued before the passage of the repealing act, the city is not barred of proceeding to sue for the debts which then existed; the greatest effect of the act can only be to prevent further charges and collections.

PATENT RIGHT CASE.

Sydney Parker v. James R. Young et als. involving the Parker Frogg Company. The plaintiff in this case filed a bill by which he seeks to recover for an alleged violation of a contract of sale of a patent right. It is stated that the plaintiff is the owner of a patent covering a patent railway frogg. An interest in this he assigned to defendants, without consideration at that time paid, but upon condition that they should thereafter pay as royalty a certain number of dollars on each of the patented articles sold, the froggs to be sold under the terms of a price list furnished. Under this contract defendants formed themselves into a corporation and proceeded to manufacture and sell. It is charged that they now refuse to account.

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Hiram McKenny v. William F. Sherwood et als. Injunction issued to restrain the defendants from disposing of the assets of an alleged partnership, as well as from disposing of a chattel and real estate mortgage. It is represented that the parties were engaged in the business of manufacturing clothing under the firm name of W. F. Sherwood & Co. The real property affected is Lot 29, Sub Block 1, Block 45, Canal Trustees' subdivision of west half of northeast quarter of Section 17, 39, 14 east 3.

TRUSTEE APPOINTED.

Mary Ann Kellogg et al. v. Cornelia D. Parsons et als. Decree entered appointing R. O. Gue Trustee of the complainants. M. A. Kellogg, to execute trust reposed by John B. Parsons, deceased, in a deceased party. The trust covers Sub Lot 27, Lot 1, Block 85, Fractional Section 15, addition, except 15 feet of the south side of the lot, commencing on the dividing line between Lots 1 and 4, Block 85, thence north along the west side of Wabash avenue, and thence to rear to the place of beginning.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

Sydney Parker v. James R. Young. Assumpsit. Demand, $10,000.

Grand F. Gibbs v. Abraham F. Croskey and George H. Sanfeldt. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

Recorder's Court.

THE WALSH PETITION.

The Mayor and Aldermen's petition for the commutation of the sentence of Daniel Walsh has got into court. The grand jury of the Recorder's Court have taken hold of it. To enable the grand jury to have cognizance of the facts of the case, a subpoena was sent to Springfield, where it was served upon the Secretary of State *duces tecum*, that he bring before the grand jury of this county the original of the petition transmitted to the Executive, and now on file in his office. Mr. Rummel declined to obey the subpoena, claiming that his official duties required his constant attendance at the capital; he also refused to allow the paper to be taken from the archives, excepting as he should have charge of it. An application was made yesterday morning, for an attachment for contempt to issue against the Secretary. The matter was taken under advisement.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

CAUSES DECIDED AND OPINIONS FILED.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 14.—The following cases have just been decided, and opinions have been filed in the Clerk's office. It is important to attorneys in cases where costs are to be filed that they should be forwarded at once to this office:

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

Vannus v. The People. Affirmed.
Macarty v. The People. Reversed and remanded.
Austin v. The People. Reversed and remanded.
Dadds v. The People. Affirmed.
Coon v. The People. Affirmed.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Kindred v. Stitt et al. Reversed and remanded.
Tamasero v. Nave et al. Reversed and remanded.
Hall v. Stroupe. Affirmed.
Knapp et al. v. Haworth. Affirmed.
Waite v. Dennison. Affirmed.
Hugues v. Cochran. Affirmed.
Beach v. Miller. Reversed and remanded.
Rowley v. Galloway. Affirmed.
Taylor v. Thomas. Reversed and remanded.
Davis et al. v. Kenslow. Reversed and remanded.
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company v. Arnold. Affirmed.
Miller v. Burnham. Reversed and remanded.
Bixer v. Richter. Reversed and remanded.
Sage v. Browning. Reversed and remanded.
Massey v. Griffis. Reversed and remanded.
Bell v. Nims. Affirmed.
Collins et al. v. Stewart. Reversed and remanded.
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company v. Anson, for use, etc. Affirmed.
Thompson v. Morris et al. Reversed and remanded.
Botsford v. O'Conner. Affirmed.
Kilgour et al. v. Crawford. Reversed.
Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Pondrom. Affirmed.
White et al. v. Herman. Reversed and remanded.
Richards et al. v. Durst. Affirmed.
Noble v. McFarland. Affirmed.
The People ex rel., etc. v. The Supervisors and Town Clerk of Ohio, Grove township. *Mandamus* allowed.
Cooper et al. v. Hamilton. Reversed and remanded.
Cook v. Shipman. Reversed.
Childs v. Fisher. Affirmed.
Keith v. Knapp. Affirmed.
Keeley v. Lane. Affirmed.
The People ex rel., etc., v. Smith. *Mandamus* refused.
Douglas et al. v. Sumner. Affirmed.
Chudlor v. Lincoln. Affirmed.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Among the crowd of disorderly cases which composed the docket at the Armory, yesterday morning, there were very few which possessed any features of interest. Keepers of disorderly houses, inmates of disorderly houses, the usual run of common drunks, vagrants, wife-beaters, head breakers, Sabbath-breakers, loafers, pickpockets, burglars, formed a motley procession, that moved slowly on towards the desk of Mr. Banyon, for two hours and a half, and the Justice recorded their names and the offences, and found that they were all guilty, and that they all so received an appropriate punishment.

Morton Perry, the hired assistant, was brought up for further examination before Justice Banyon, to answer the various charges preferred against him. He expressed himself as being very desirous to have a speedy trial, and was willing to pay something, if necessary. He related a long story, which appeared to be the only information to the manner in which he received various articles, and declared he could give a full account of all his journey over the Michigan Central. He did not steal anything, he said, [illegible] the [illegible] in not giving his [illegible]. He was held for further examination.

Charles Hoopner, a burly looking Scandinavian, was charged with beating his wife, who was considerably bruised about the head, and some streaks of blood were visible all down to her bosom. Charles admitted the assault, but said he had provoked him by suspecting him of infidelity. He said he did not intend to hurt her; in fact he was just about to kiss her, when he changed his mind and laid a chair for her so that she might fall upon it. He was fined $25.

The well-known Mr. Edward Burns, and the celebrated John Dowd, after a brief retirement from public life, turned up together in the dock, accompanied by Mr. P. C. Bolan, and Mr. John Mahoney. Mr. Dowd was looking fresh and hearty, and Mr. Burns ditto. They had been playing cards on Sunday; that was all. They were fined $10 each.

Mrs. Adler, sometimes known as Mother White-all, was accused of stealing $4 from a dressmaker. She said there was some mistake in the case, which she would explain hereafter, and she therefore waived examination, giving bail for her appearance at the Recorder's Court.

James McNeill and John Regan were held for trial at the Recorder's Court in bail of $200 each, on the charge of burglary. The particulars of the burglary, which was committed on Dearborn street, have already been reported.

John T. Smith, the young man who assaulted a policeman while arresting him and another on a supposed charge of robbery, was held for trial at the Recorder's Court in bail of $500.

Patrick McGinn was examined on the charge of burglary committed at the house of Mr. Cleveland, as already noticed, and was held for trial in bail of $500.

WEST SIDE COURT.

The art of gambling has never been brought to a very high state of perfection in the West Division. It doesn't agree with the police. Willie Gray, believing that he could do what others had failed in doing, procured a basketful of chips, a box, a deck of cards, and began to deal faro at No. [illegible] Halsted street, up stairs. The little game promised well until last Saturday evening, when Sergeant Briscoe appeared upon the scene with a squad of police, and broke up the little game. The [illegible] were ten inmates, whose names were [illegible] as G. W. Edward, Geo. Reed, James Sargent, John Foster, Charles Allen, James Little, George Saunders, Wm. Murray, H. S. Williams, and Henry Mason. The keeper was fined $10, and the inmates $5 each.

A case of the usual cases before the court yesterday morning, was a quarrel about a hog—a black hog. The hog belonged to a German, and the offending parties [illegible] neighbors, the hog got mixed, and was finally claimed by both sides. It became a question of identity, and the claimants of the hog were assessed by the court [illegible] of the damages. The chicken was worth probably 50 cents, and the costs of the court amounted to about $20.

Daniel Barry and Ann Martin were arraigned on the charge of disorderly conduct. During the investigation it transpired that Mrs. Martin is the proprietress of a boarding-house on Canalport avenue. About a week ago Barry entered her house, and, picking a quarrel, gave her a black eye, signs of which are yet visible. On Sunday he again entered the house and picked a quarrel. Both were arrested. It appeared, however, that Mrs. Martin was wholly to blame, and Barry was fined $5, and Mrs. Martin was discharged.

Henry W. Jones, a stout, two-fisted chap, was charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and resisting an officer. The latter testified that Jones was extremely noisy about his house, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood. He charged him to be quiet, but Jones struck him, and [illegible] took hold of him with the evident intention of making mince-meat of him. Finally the officer conquered and brought H. W. J. a victim before the Court. $15.

Frank Zobach, John Weber, and Frank Hubka were arrested for making a disturbance in a saloon on Canal street, on Sunday night, and, in the course of affairs, were arrested for breaking the windows. They were fined $[illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] hand upon them. They [illegible] that they were charged by the officer [illegible] were unable to say any marks of violence. Each was fined $5.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

David Milman is a young man who struggled to [illegible] the amount of silver [illegible] in the centre of police [illegible] of the day. On Sunday night, in effecting [illegible] arrest, and [illegible] [illegible] a prisoner to the station, somewhat [illegible] Milman, who instantly took occasion to interfere. He was so persistent in his efforts to free the prisoner that the latter actually made his escape. Then the officer took Milman, and with the [illegible] that a fine [illegible] of $[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Tarbell, a well-known North side [illegible], and Margaret McDonald, were arraigned on a charge of vagrancy. The charge was [illegible] and they were fined $[illegible], while the [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the several United States [illegible] [illegible]

IMPORTANT

[illegible]

A NEW [illegible]

[illegible]

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

The Murder Near Venice, Illinois, in 1867—Capture of a Negro Said to be an Accomplice.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 12.

Late on the Saturday night of December 7, 1867, two negro men went to the house of Mr. Lurakee, a German farmer living near what is known as Kinder's switch, or Nameoke Station, about eight miles distant from this city and about four miles distant from Venice Station, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and asked permission to stay all night. They were informed that the house was too small to accommodate them. Mr. Lurakee's family consisted of his wife and two children, one a babe. Mr. L. was in feeble health. On being refused lodging, they obtained some coals and camped near by. On Sunday night they came back to the house, murdered Mr. Lurakee, whom they found outside, and, entering the house, attacked his wife with an axe or hatchet, knocked her senseless, and badly bruised one of the children; the other child escaped. The house was robbed. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Further Particulars Concerning the Recent Investigations of Alleged Irregularities—Report of the Minority of the Committee—Reasons for Dissenting from the Majority.

From the New York Times, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

THE CANAL INTERESTS.

Important Meeting of Real Estate Owners and Grain Warehousemen—Resolutions and Addresses.

From the New York Times, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Collecting the Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies.

The Walsh Pardoning Business—Motion to Compel the Presence of the Secretary of State.

Police Court Proceedings.

Superior Court.

A CITY CASE—THE INSURANCE TAX.

City of Chicago v. James Rawagen. This is an action (one of twenty-one) of debt brought against this defendant, as agent of the Astor Insurance Company, to recover the amount of a tax due to the city of Chicago under the provisions of an act of 1863, which required foreign insurance companies to pay a tax of 3 per cent to the Treasurer of the city, on the gross amount of all premiums received during the current year. The defence is that by an act of the Legislature of 1869, this act of 1863 was virtually repealed. [illegible]

PATENT RIGHT CASE.

Sydney Parker v. James R. Young et als., including the Parker Frogg Company. [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Hiram McKenty v. William F. Sherwood et als. [illegible]

TRUSTEE APPOINTED.

Mary Ann Kellogg et al. v. Cordelia D. Parsons et als. [illegible]

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

Sydney Parker v. James R. Young. Assumpsit. Demand, $10,000.

Orland F. Gibbs v. Abraham F. Croskey and George H. Sauleidt. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

Recorder's Court.

THE WALSH PETITION.

The Mayor and Aldermen's petition for the commutation of the sentence of Daniel Walsh has got into court. [illegible]

Supreme Court of Illinois.

CAUSES DECIDED AND OPINIONS FILED.

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

Vannae v. The People. Affirmed.

Macorty v. The People. Reversed and remanded.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

WEST SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGY AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION.

Report to the Board of Trade on the Proposed System for the Observation and Signaling of Storms.

From the Buffalo Republic.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Conduct of the Canadian Authorities During the American War.

From the Toronto Telegraph, Feb. 11.

[illegible]

G. S. HAZARD,
ALONZO RICHMOND,
E. S. PROSSER,
Committee.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Annual Report—Interesting Statements—Important Suggestions.

From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 11.

[illegible]

A NEW PROJECTILE.

An Invention by which a Cannon Ball may be Thrown Ten Miles—Experiments at Fortress Monroe.

[illegible]

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Message of Governor Merrill, Transmitting to the Legislature the Report of the Iowa Delegates to the Capital Removal Convention.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DES MOINES, Jan. 31, 1870.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

[illegible]

SAMUEL MERRILL.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1870.

His Excellency Governor Merrill:

[illegible]

R. P. LOWE, Chairman, &c.

An Exciting Race.

From the Sioux City Times.

[illegible]

M. Paul Gerard—His Marriage—A Card.

[illegible]

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer Maggie Hays while On Route to St. Louis—The Captain and Second Engineer Killed—Three Persons Injured, and Several Missing.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

USURY.

Decision in the Question of the Rate of Interest that May be Charged by National Banks, and the Penalty for Usury.

[illegible]

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

Business opened very quietly in almost every department to-day. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

SCALES.

WINDOW PULLEYS.

MACHINERY.

EDUCATIONAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

[illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

Chicago in the Constitutional Convention—State's Attorney's Fees.

Dishonest City Employes—Proposed Widening of Douglas Place.

Bridewell Fig-Leaf Costumes—Franklin Street Market.

Stands for Express and Hackmen—Boiler Explosions.

The Walsh Petition.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night. Present—Aldermen Somers, Donnellan, Hahn, Montgomery, Calkins, McAvoy, Daggy, Whitaker, Heenan, Tracey, Batterman, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (George), Holden, Wilce, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Campbell, Gill, Shell, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Schintz, Bengley, Carney, Harting, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine, Mr. President.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The President stated that he had appointed Aldermen Heenan and Walsh on the Committee on Railroads, and Aldermen Heenan and Wilce on the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The petition for the redemption from sale by the city of parts of Lots 7 and 8, Block 19, Wolcott's Addition, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of D. Knights asking the passage of an ordinance to confirm title to property conveyed to him by the Mayor, Comptroller, &c., was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of certain persons asking that, in consideration of having planked Cologne street, they be allowed to use of the end of Quarry street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

The petition for planking alleys in block between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Halsted and Union streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

The communication of L. H. Butler, proposing to sell $1,200 for 60 acres of city property in the [illegible], was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The petition for sidewalk on south side of [illegible] street, from VanBuren to Harrison street, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition for an ordinance to compel the [illegible] Lake Street Railway to take up its Wells street track, or run cars thereon, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

[illegible]

The petition of property owners on State street, between Thirty-first street and Douglas place, asking for a water service pipe, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition of property owners, asking for the grading and macadamizing of Western avenue, between Lake and Twelfth streets, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition of property owners in the vicinity of the approaches to the Washington street tunnel that so much as practicable of the approach at each end be covered and paved, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The remonstrance of the wholesale fish dealers against any alteration of the law governing the City Fish Inspector, was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The petition of Chas. G. Smith for payment of the sum due him for land taken to widen Michigan avenue, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The remonstrance of property-owners against improving Southwestern avenue, from Twelfth street to the city limits, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

The petition of Gould Brothers and others for a side track on Beach street, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The petition for opening streets in Blocks 3, 11, and 14, Sheffield's Addition, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

The petition of residents on Larrabee street, from Clybourne to North avenues, asking for the repair of street lamps, was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

The petition of citizens enclosing the draft of an ordinance providing that all poultry be sold by weight, was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The remonstrance against planking alley in south half of Block 51, Section 7, [illegible], was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

The petition to set apart South Randolph street, opposite the Court House, as an express stand, was referred to the Committee on Police.

CHICAGO IN THE CONVENTION.

Ald. Woodard offered the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, Matters relating to municipal corporations of vital interest to the city of Chicago are under discussion in the Constitutional Convention now in session at [illegible]; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel be requested to examine any proposed [illegible] and to [illegible] the best interests of the city, and to take such action in relation thereto as they in their judgment may think proper.

OPENING MILLER AVENUE.

Ald. Campbell offered the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works:

[illegible]

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Ald. McCauley offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe it to be the desire and wish of the people of this city that economy and reform should [illegible]

[illegible]

SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Tyler offered the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works:

[illegible]

Ald. Hildreth offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

[illegible]

FRANKLIN STREET MARKET.

Ald. Dixon offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee, December 2, 1869, after a careful and thorough examination into the claims and equities of the property-owners in the locality of Franklin and Tyler streets, Block No. 80, School Section Addition to Chicago, reported in favor of a public market on said block; therefore, be it

[illegible]

The Chair declared the resolution referred to the Committee on Markets.

Ald. Dixon appealed from the decision, which was sustained—yeas, 22; nays, 11.

EXPRESSMEN'S STANDS.

Ald. Schintz offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners are hereby respectfully requested to [illegible]

[illegible]

CIRCULATING PETITIONS.

Ald. Montgomery offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with our duties as members of this Council to allow the introduction of [illegible]

DISHONEST CITY EMPLOYES.

Ald. Bengley offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

WHEREAS, Under the present law, which departs [illegible]

[illegible]

Ald. Carney offered the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, requested to prepare an ordinance for [illegible] on Erie street, from Market street to the river.

WIDENING STREET.

The following resolution was passed and the [illegible] referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, requested to take no further steps [illegible]

[illegible]

Ald. Robinson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

[illegible]

E. Hubbell, and C. O. McLean, were submitted and approved.

THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

The City Physician submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Bridewell:

GENTLEMEN: Under Sec. 11, of Chap. 14, laws and ordinances of the city of Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE OF STEAMERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners asked for authority to accept the proposal made to exchange the wreck of the Long John engine for a new one, paying in addition the sum of $5,250.

Permission was granted—yeas, 25; nays, 2—Donnellan and Holden.

EXPLOSION OF BOILERS.

Ald. Tyler submitted the draft of an ordinance for additional security against the explosion of steam boilers, providing that all engineers shall have an additional safety valve; that all engineers be licensed, and no one allowed to work without one after June, 1870; that the Mayor appoint a person to act as examiner, to receive $1,200 per annum, and that the Boiler Inspector, instead of fees, receive $2,000 a year, and turn over the fees to the City Treasury at the end of each month.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF POLICE COURT CLERKS.

The report of the Clerk of the South Side Police Court, relative to the criminal business of his court, and stating his inability to give the names of the bailers, but furnishing a list of persons sent to bail, was referred to the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney.

Ald. Holden moved that the report be printed.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Somers, Donnellan, Hahn, Calkins, McAvoy, Daggy, Whitaker, Heenan, Tracey, Batterman, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Holden, Wilce, Russell, Walsh, Campbell, Gill, McCauley, and the President—18.

Nays—Ald. Montgomery, Powell (George), Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Shell, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Schintz, Bengley, Carney, Harting, Kehoe, and Devine—17.

The Clerk of the North Side Police Court made a similar report, which was similarly referred and ordered printed—yeas, 19; nays, 16.

SCHOOL AGENT.

The report of the School Agent, showing receipts and expenditures for the last quarter was received and laid over.

WIRES THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

The Board of Public Works, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by what authority telegraph wires had been placed through the Washington Street Tunnel, reported that the board gave the permission, a year ago, the company, in consideration thereof, furnishing telegraphing required by the city for official business to an amount not exceeding $600 per annum.

The report was referred to the Committee on Police.

PARK AVENUE.

The City Collector, in obedience to a resolution of the Council, reported there had been collected, on the assessment for curbing, grading and repairing Park avenue, between Reuben and Leavitt streets, $3,494.54.

The report was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

POLICE COURT ATTORNEY.

A communication was received from the Board of Police to the effect that the appointment of a Police Court Prosecuting Attorney would add greatly to the utility and efficiency of the police force.

The communication was laid over.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances, which were appropriately referred:

For the vacation of Harper street and three alleys in Block 17, Assessors' Division, E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 15, T. 39.

For the regulation of the width of sidewalk space and roadway of LaSalle street, between Lake and Randolph, making the first ten feet and the latter sixty.

For change of grade upon Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and on Lake and Randolph streets, near Market street. The grade by the ordinance is as ablished at 13.5 above the city base, a rise of about two feet.

For sidewalk on both sides [illegible] On north side [illegible] place, from Buddan street to Wentworth avenue.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The Board of Public Works reported upon the claim of Thomas Lonergan, for damage sustained by the demolition of a wall to prevent the progress of a fire, making no recommendation, but stating the value of the reconstruction at $1,016.04. The Lonergan's claimed his bill at $1,750.

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

LONG JOHN ENGINE.

Ald. Daggy offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

ORDERED, That the Police Commissioners be requested to retain the name of Long John on the new fire engine, now proposed to be taken in exchange for the old Long John.

POLICE COURT CLERKS.

The engrossed ordinance concerning the duties of Police Court clerks was taken up and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 1.

PAYMENT OF MONEY.

The engrossed ordinance authorizing the payment of money to C. P. Class, for medicine furnished R. C. Coote, was taken up and passed.

REPEALING ORDINANCE FOR ALLEY.

The engrossed ordinance repealing the ordinance and annulling the assessment for opening alley in Block 12, Duncan's Addition, was taken up and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 9—Montgomery, Hildreth, Woodard, Buehler, McGrath, Berger, Carney, McCauley, Devine.

Ald. Schintz moved to reconsider the vote just taken. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 1.

CITY ATTORNEY.

The report of the City Attorney was taken up and filed.

THE WALSH PETITION.

The report of the Special Committee on the Walsh Petition was taken up.

Ald. Campbell moved that the report be adopted and the committee discharged. [illegible]

[illegible]

So the report was concurred in, and the committee discharged.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, the Council then adjourned—yeas, 21; nays, 14—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Somers, Montgomery, Calkins, McAvoy, Whitaker, Heenan, Batterman, Powell (W. S.), Wilce, Russell, Walsh, McCotter, Robinson, Shell, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Schintz, Bengley, Carney, Harting, Devine, and Mr. President—23.

Nays—Ald. Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Daggy, Tracey, Hildreth, Powell (George), Holden, Walsh, Woodard, Campbell, Gill, McCauley, and Kehoe—14.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Policemen Discharged—Appointment of Two Sergeants.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, beginning at 3:30 p. m. Commissioner Brown occupied the chair. All the Commissioners were present.

Daniel Krupp, driver of the Coventry hose cart, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Louis Fiene, of Protection Hook and Ladder No. 2, was granted ten days' furlough.

On recommendation of Fire Marshal Williams, Charles Brand, of the steamer Winnebago, was discharged for intoxication and inefficiency.

Wm. H. Carman, custodian of stolen property remaining in the hands of the police, reported that he had sold, at auction, articles remaining in his custody over a year, and realized from the sale $52.37.

The schedule of the sale was referred to the Secretary for examination.

Thomas Rawley having served sixty days on probation, was appointed on the regular police force.

Patrolmen Bartholomew Hoffman and Henry Sweetman were charged with drinking while on duty, and with maltreating a citizen.

The charges were preferred by Christian Koerner, a saloon-keeper on Chicago avenue. It seems that the officers disturbed a party of quiet Germans who were enjoying themselves at a supper, and arrested two of them, after drinking their beer. En route to the station Sweetman used his club quite freely. Sweetman was discharged from the force, and Hoffman was fined thirty days' pay.

Sweetman announced his intention of appealing the case.

Patrolman Henry Voelker was charged with not paying his debt in the shape of house rent.

The charge was dismissed at 6 p. m.

Patrolman John McQuaid pleaded guilty to having been intoxicated. At 6:30 he was discharged from the force.

The following appointments were then made:

Sergeants—John M. Johnson and Lottie J. Loll.

Special Patrolmen—Marvin R. Hasson, Martin Sack, Patrick Pierce, Edward Morse, Edmund Gessin, John Carey, John G. Ross, Peter F. Hagen.

The board adjourned at 6:30.

THE EAST WING.

Meeting of the Building Committee—Examination of Sundry Bills.

The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday at the Court House, Supervisor Pahlman in the chair; also present, Supervisors Kearney, Danolds, Sanders, Bryant, and Rodman.

Mr. Ross, architect, presented bills of the several contractors for extra work on the east wing of the Court House. The bills amounted to $4,462.86.

Supervisor Sanders thought there were a great many items in the bill that were humbug. Many of the charges had been paid before, and all the items should be scrutinized, so that none might be paid twice.

The architect also presented bills, amounting to $881.10, for work done in repairing the old Court House building.

The reading of the items was called for.

Supervisor Carney thought they brought matters down to a pretty fine point when they charged for fifteen cents' worth of masonry.

The gas and steam fitting extras amounted to $113.20.

It was decided to devote next Wednesday to an examination of the bills.

The committee then adjourned.

"The Atlantic Lodge."

Several weeks ago, in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Mr. J. Van A. Carter, on behalf of the "Atlantic Lodge, Bridger Company," the statement was made that "the stock of a company called by a similar name is valueless." This expression was somewhat unwarranted, and should have read, "that such stock conferring any claim upon 'Atlantic Lodge, Bridger Company,' is valueless." [illegible] "Atlantic Hope Company," and against which we did not intend any imputation.

Mining News.

Dr. Wm. Robinson, No. 121 LaSalle street, has just received specimens of ore and bullion from the Lady Franklin Mining Company, [illegible]

THE TURF.

Rules of the National Trotting Association on Betting.

Officers of the Association.

In framing and organizing the rules of the American Trotting Association, the National Turf Congress, in session at New York last week, omitted all reference to betting, but the committee appointed and empowered by the convention framed and adopted the following rules, which shall control all bets over the different courses:

1. All decisions of purses, premiums, matches, or stakes, or dividing them, and all pools and bets, shall follow the decision of the judges, from which there shall be no appeal; and no pools or bets shall be declared off except for fraud.

2. If a race shall be postponed, it shall not affect the pools or bets that may have been made on it. They shall stand until the race comes off, unless the contrary shall be agreed upon between the parties betting; provided the race takes place within [illegible] days of the time first named for the race.

3. When any change is made in the conditions of a race, pools and bets made previous to the announcement of the change shall be null and void.

4. When a bet is made on one horse against the field, he must start or the bet is off, and the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one starts against him.

5. In pools and pool-betting, the pool stands good for all the horses that start in the race; but for horses that do not start the money must be returned to the purchaser.

6. When a bet is made between two horses, or two or more horses, they must all start or the bet is off, unless the bet is made play or pay.

7. In races made play or pay, the bets are not play or pay unless so made by the parties.

8. Bets between outside bettors are void on the decease of either party, but in case a horse should die, play or pay bets made on him stand.

9. If a bet is made on any number of straight heats, and there is a dead heat made, the heats are not straight and the party betting on straight heats loses.

10. If any case a judge declare a heat null and void, it shall not affect the bets as in case of a dead heat as to winning in straight heats.

11. When a race is coming off, and a party bets that a heat will be made in two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), and they shall make two thirty (2:30) or less, he would win. If he bets they will beat two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), and they make exactly two thirty (2:30), he loses; but if he takes two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) against the field, and they make exactly two thirty (2:30), it is a tie, or draw bet. All time bets to be [illegible] accordingly.

12. In a double event—that is, where any party may bet on naming the winner in two separate races—where there shall be no action on the first race in order, in consequence of forfeit or other cause, the bet is off; but where there is an action on the bet, and the party betting on the double event shall have won the first one, the bet shall then stand as a play or pay bet for the second race.

13. If a bet should be made during the contest of a heat that a named horse will win that heat, and he makes a dead heat, the bet shall be drawn; but if, after the horses have started, the party bets that a certain named horse beat won the heat, and the judges declare it a dead heat, the backer of the named horse loses.

14. In races made between two horses, a single dash of any distance, and result in a dead heat, the race is a draw and all bets are off.

15. When a bettor undertakes to place a horse in a race, he must give specified place, as first, second, third, and so on. The word "last" shall not be construed to mean "fourth and distanced," if four start, but "fourth" only, and so on. A distanced horse must be placed "distanced."

16. Horses shall be placed in a race and bets decided [illegible]

17. All bets made between heats are off, unless all the horses that have the right start in the next heat.

18. Bets made during a heat are not determined until the conclusion of the race, if the heat is not mentioned at the time.

19. Either of the bettors may demand stakes to be made, and, on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

20. If a bettor should be absent on the day of race, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course to the judge, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent parties; and if no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared off.

21. Bets agreed to be paid or received, or be accepted to be made or put up elsewhere than at the place of the race, or any other specified place, cannot be declared off on the course.

22. Bets on horses disqualified and not allowed to start are void, unless the bets are play or pay.

23. A bet cannot be transferred without the consent of parties to it, except in pools.

24. When a bet is made on a horse's time, it shall be decided by the time made in a public race; the going single and carrying his proper weight.

25. When a horse makes time on a short track, it shall not constitute a record for the decision of bets, but only as a bar for entrance in races.

26. Horses that are distanced or drawn at the conclusion of a heat are beaten in the race by the horses that start afterward. A horse that is distanced in the same heat is beaten by one drawn at the [illegible]

27. [illegible] understood to relate to the purse, stake or match, if nothing to the contrary is specified at the time of making the bet.

28. A person betting odds has the right to choose a horse or the field.

29. Parties wishing all the horses to start for a bet must so name it at the time the bet is made.

30. When the judges declare a heat null and void, all bets on that heat shall stand for decision on the next heat, and it shall not constitute a heat for any purpose.

31. Betting not covered by any rule must be decided by these rules, unless a stipulation to the contrary shall be agreed upon by the parties betting.

32. Should any contingency occur not provided for by these rules, the judges of the day shall decide them.

The convention elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Secretary—George H. Smith, of Rhode Island.

Board of Appeals—J. Y. Vail, of Hartford, Conn.; George C. Hall, of New York; H. S. Russell, of Boston, Mass.; C. J. Hamblin of Buffalo; M. S. Forbes, of Cincinnati; A. Barker, of Detroit; D. A. Gage, of Chicago; and J. A. Lackman, of Reading, Pa.

The Congress adjourned to meet at Buffalo, N. Y., on the first Wednesday in February, 1871.

WELSH ON HASH.

A Very Hashy Lecture and Musical "Entertainment."

A gentleman humorously styling himself "Professor" Welsh delivered a lecture at Library Hall last evening, on the questionable topic of "Hash." The effusion was poured out under the auspices of the Mercantile Travellers' Association.

The lecturer leaned his arm on a desk and spoke to a small audience in tones as rapid as the chorus to "Shoo Fly." He began by rehashing a few of Artemus Ward's excellent jokes, which, though old, were like wine, which loses none of its strength or flavor by age. They were the best hash of the evening. The "Professor" went on to tell the stale story of the gentleman who discovered the color of the cook's hair by examining the individual specimens which he found in the morning hash. [illegible]

[illegible]

He succeeded admirably in crowding a two-hours' lecture into one. For rapidity of utterance he is peerless, and will long remain so. That is his principal qualification as a lecturer.

Mr. Bepperell, described in the bills as "a rising young journalist," was introduced as the operator upon the "musical hogshead." When introducing the hogshead, the gentleman ingeniously wove into his sketch a puff for a sugar house, and also for "his distinguished friend, Professor Welsh, a man of natural genius," and so forth.

The hogshead was common enough. It had hoops on it and some dirt. It was placed on the platform, the part facing the audience having a crank attached. There was a hole in the rear large enough to enable a man and a fiddle to creep inside. The performance was something like this:

A fiddler stood on the platform and played "Home, Sweet Home," and when he got through the "rising young journalist" applied his mental and physical powers to turning the crank, which resulted in a rude imitation of the tune previously played. The audience was expected to suppose that the crank, aided and assisted by the "rising young journalist," produced the noise, whereas it was the result of the man in the barrel sawing the catgut of a bass fiddle suffering under a bad attack of pneumonia.

The dismal howling of this "musical" fraud disgusted everybody, and the hall was soon cleared. There was no ingenuity in the arrangement. The hoax was palpable from the beginning. Between the "hash" and the hogshead, the entertainment was a failure which will not bear repetition.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The blondes have once more returned, and have broken out simultaneously at two places, the Opera House and McVicker's Theatre. The troupe at the Opera House is that under the auspices of Miss Lydia Thompson, and, with the exception that Miss Bland is absent, is organized precisely as when here before, Miss Thompson, Miss Markham, and Miss Weathersby being the blonde attractions, and Mr. Beckett and Mr. Cahill the dramatic. The house was crowded literally to overflowing, showing that there are plenty of people left to whom this kind of stuff is a novelty, and who can extract amusement out of concentrated silliness. The burlesque of the evening was "Aladdin; or the Wonderful Scamp." To attempt to give a plot of it would be simply ridiculous. The Arabian Nights story is made the foundation of the burlesque, and furnishes a chance also upon which are strung stale old jokes, atrocious puns, and very weak jokes, interspersed with the slang songs of the period and grotesque dances. One burlesque is but a repetition of another in the hands of the blondes, and the performance of "Aladdin," therefore, leaves us comparatively nothing to say, except that, without being coarse, it was excruciatingly silly. It is due to the troupe to say that, as far as a blonde performance can be refined, this was refined; but it was the refinement of very poor wit and strained allusions, of wretchedly bad songs and simply grotesque dancing.

The troupe, however, reached a popular success in point of attendance, and some of the burlesque acting, especially that of Beckett, Cahill, and Jennings, was admirable. The Girl of the Period Ballet [illegible] There are probably plenty of people left in the city who are not yet cured of the blonde disease, who will continue to go, and all such will be interested to know that "Aladdin" will be repeated this evening. It is a great pity, however, that two of the principal [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Elise Holt, "The Little Dashing Sensation," as she is playfully called in the programme, "The Finest Burlesque Artist in America," [illegible]

[illegible]

of a burlesque, [illegible] blonde again.

Whether Miss Holt may be considered a charming comedienne or not, [illegible] she is an important quest on for speaking of the performance. The audience had a magnificent opportunity of judging of her merits in this respect, and whether she compares favorably or unfavorably with the other blondes, may be determined by each of the public as they are interested in making the comparison. Her face has a babyish prettiness, and a babyish lack of expression. Her manner on the stage wants that inimitable grace which stood for much that is improper in the blonde burlesque. She adopts a kind of low familiarity with the audience, which would be resented if indulged in on the public streets, and she frequently indulges in expressions which could be tolerated nowhere but on the stage. In the course of a dialogue, the comedian makes a remark to her concerning her "game." "Stag 'em," says the dashing little sensation, throwing one of her limbs at the audience. Such language and such gestures could hardly be improved upon in Wells street. It would be visited with immediate ejectment in an Archer avenue street car. It was received with laughter at McVicker's Theatre.

The burlesque in which Miss Holt made her appearance was an adaptation of a very old farce, and of Mr. Byron's, in which were inserted a number of venerable jokes, and a few local "hits," to suit the occasion. The audience yawned at them. Nobody but an idiot could have laughed at them. The singing was execrable; the orchestra did its best to burlesque the music, and produced some strange discords, which may have been funny to those who understood the joke. The members of the company who supported Miss Holt did their very best to run into all kinds of silly extravagance, and it was positively painful to see among them so good an actress and so estimable a lady as Mrs. Myers, called upon to take part in such a sorry exhibition. Surely nothing that Mrs. Myers has ever done could have called for such a professional degradation. To do her justice, Mrs. Myers acted the part that was thrust upon her in a manner which showed her natural repugnance to such a performance. She had no business there, and if she turns suddenly ill before a second performance of the same part, the audience will heartily sympathise with her.

Miss Holt will appear again this evening, and during the present week.

MUSEUM.

"Not Guilty" proved such a success last week that it will be kept on the boards all this week. It is drawing large houses, and bids fair to be one of the most decided popular successes the Museum Company has ever achieved.

THE MINSTRELS.

The Minstrels played a splendid programme last evening to a crowded house. Among the attractions is "The Dangerous Ground," which represents Chicago in 1870. It is intensely funny, and was received with roars of laughter. If you want to see a good thing, go and see Cotton and Manning in this afterpiece.

CONCERT.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club give a concert this evening at the New England Church, with one of the best programmes, for the benefit of the Hospital for Women and Children. The programme is an excellent one.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Six Alarms—Very Little Damage by the Flames, but a Great Deal by Water.

The alarm from Box No. 133 at ten minutes after 10 o'clock last evening, was caused by the breaking out of flames in the building No. 145 North Clark street, on the corner of Ontario. This structure is one of a row of two-story frame buildings which extend from the corner to about the centre of the block, numbered from 145 to 155 inclusive. They are owned by Dr. Morton. The fire did about $500 damage to No. 145 (to which it was confined) and water damaged all the others and their contents considerably.

No. 145 was occupied by Mrs. Schneider, as a millinery store on the first floor, and dwelling on the second; loss, $1,000; fully insured in the Home Mutual.

No. 147 was occupied on the first floor by J. R. Frank, as a restaurant; loss, $300; insured for $1,500 in the Republic. The second story was occupied by J. Kaufman as a residence; loss, $800; insured for $1,500 in the Republic.

No. 149 was occupied, on the first floor, by J. Krouse, as a dye-house; loss, $350; insured for $1,000, in the Fireman's. The second floor was the abiding place of J. S. Atkins; loss, $800; insured for that amount in the Republic.

No. 151 was occupied on the first floor by H. Hull, plumber, and J. Miller, tobacconist. Each lose about $100. Miller has $500 insurance in the Republic. Miss Wilkinson occupied the second floor; loss $800; insured for $500 in the Commercial.

No. 153 was the undertaker shop of H. Steren; loss $100; insured. The second story was the abode of John Glett; loss $50; insured for $300 in State.

No. 155 was occupied by Henry Cohn, dealer in furniture; loss $50; insured in the Home Mutual.

The aggregate loss will not be far from $4,000—three-fourths of it caused by water. The flames are supposed to have caught from a stove in Mrs. Schneider's room.

The alarm from Box No. 218 at half-past 8 o'clock this evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in a barn in the rear of No. 30 Reuben street, owned by Thomas Hamberg, and occupied by Christian Corbon. The structure was damaged to the extent of $100; insured for that amount in the Merchants'. A horse was burned up, as was an adjacent harness. The animal was valued at $100, the horse at $50; not insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

An incipient fire occurred about 8 o'clock in the morning in the three-story brick building, No. 334 Loomis street. Loss, $50; insured.

The alarm from Box 175, at 10 o'clock in the evening, was false.

About twenty minutes before 12 o'clock in the evening fire was discovered in the two-story frame building, No. 355 Mitchell street, owned by James Downey and occupied by M. Thomas. Loss on the building, $600; insured in the Ætna for $500. The furniture was damaged to the extent of $400; insurance not learned. The family were absent. How the fire originated is not known.

At half-past 12 o'clock this morning flames were seen issuing from the basement of the building No. 26 South Clinton street, owned by Thomas Lannagan and occupied by Charles Meyers. Lannagan's loss, $100; Meyers, $50; both insured. There was a lot of shavings in the basement and as the family were absent at the time, the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

IN THE TRIBUNE of Sunday an article appeared in which certain peculations committed by a young man in the employ of Tolman & King were exposed. It was stated, upon information received by our reporter, that the author of these depredations was the bookkeeper of the establishment. We are informed that this was a mistake, and we cheerfully make the correction. It was a clerk in the store, and not the bookkeeper, who is a man of good character. The dishonest clerk, as stated, has left the city for parts unknown. With the exception of the above little error, which, unintentionally, however, did injustice to the bookkeeper, the statements in the article referred to are correct.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF INFORMATION from Detroit that Thomas Payne, an ex-passenger conductor on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, has been held in $2,000 bail, after a preliminary examination before Justice Stahl, of Detroit, for embezzling money which he collected as a conductor. Charges of a similar nature were brought by the same nature against two more of their conductors, who waived examination. The working up of this case was accomplished by [illegible] of a part of Pinkerton's National Detective force for several months past.

DR. J. V. Z. BLANEY, President of Rush Medical College, will deliver the next lecture in the free course of the Young Men's Christian Association, in their lecture room, next Thursday evening. Their subject will be "Our Atmosphere and its Properties," and will be illustrated by some striking experiments. Dr. Blaney's reputation as a scientific lecturer will doubtless draw a large house.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Western Hebrew Christian Brotherhood will be held this evening, in the lecture-room of the North Presbyterian Church, on Cass street, southeast corner of Indiana. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will be presented, and interesting addresses are expected from Hon. S. S. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Robt. P. Burns, and others. The patrons and friends of the society are cordially invited to attend.

YESTERDAY CORONER CLEAVES held an inquest on the remains of Maurice Connors, who was found dead in front of No. 154 Monroe street, on Sunday morning, where he had fallen down some steps while intoxicated and struck his head. The jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from compression of the brain.

A DAUGHTER of Frank Reight, who resides at No. 10 Alaska street, four years of age, swallowed a small screw yesterday morning. It lodged in her throat and could not be removed. A physician was sent for, but she choked to death before he arrived. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon.

A GRAND CONCERT of vocal and instrumental music will be given by the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church choir, at the church, corner of Park avenue and Robey streets, this evening. The programme is a choice one, and the entertainment will, no doubt, prove enjoyable.

THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE that the charge of attempting to kill was trumped up against hackman Patrick O'Brien. He says that the complainant refused to pay him, and he fired the shot in the air to attract the police. O'Brien, however, should take some other mode of calling the police, another time.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the colored orator, at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, will repeat the lecture on "Our Composite Nationality," for the benefit of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, at Farwell Hall, this evening. The object is a worthy one, and it is to be hoped that the eloquent lecturer will be greeted by a crowded house.

THE FOLLOWING BIDS were received at the Board of Public Works, yesterday, for furnishing and delivering 400,000 pounds of prepared asphalt, for use on the LaSalle street tunnel: Rockwood & Blocki, 6¼ cents per pound; E. Perkins & Co., 3 cents per pound; Bradbury & Co., 3 cents per pound.

A BOY NAMED John Millbrech, 12 years of age, was run over by a freight train on the Rock Island Railroad, at the Twelfth street crossing, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. His body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 207 Wentworth avenue, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

DR. HATFIELD will deliver his lecture on "The Pernicious Effects of the Female Suffrage Agitation," at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Maxwell and Newberry streets, on Thursday evening next.

SINGERS are invited to be present at the rehearsal of the cantata of "Esther," to-night, in the lecture room of the Clark Street Methodist Church, corner of Washington street.

THE DWELLING of J. R. Reed, No. 38 Pierce street, was entered early yesterday morning and robbed of jewelry worth $75.

A THIEF STOLE about $25 worth of carpenter's tools from the shop of J. M. Olin, on Jackson street, yesterday morning.

JOSEPH MEEKER, of Champaign, had his pocket picked of a watch worth $50, on State street, yesterday afternoon.

THE NEW SONGS advertised lately in THE TRIBUNE, by Root & Cady, are selling rapidly. See list in another column.

THERE WILL BE a quarterly meeting of Union Catholic Library Association, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

A MEETING of Post No. 5, G. A. R., will be held this evening at the hall No. 80 North Clark street.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Colonel T. Smith, Clinton, Iowa; P. Chamberlain, Cleveland; A. J. Allen, Samuel Barling, M. Gilbert, New York; John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee; D. P. McComing, New Orleans; Colonel J. B. Eaton, Jackson, Mich.; John A. Clark, Freeport; F. M. Abbott, Jackson, Miss.; G. J. Stebbins, Atchison, Kansas; Theodore Tilton, New York.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: W. S. Coy, Normal; Geo. T. Bruce, Adrian; J. T. Lindsey and S. R. Carter, Peoria; J. F. Brown, Detroit; A. Colby and Geo. C. Miller, Benton Harbor; A. A. Carpenter, D. W. C. Castle, and J. R. Carpenter, Detroit; J. H. Pritchard and D. M. Pitts, Des Moines; P. B. Cole, Cleveland; R. H. McMullen, Buffalo; Emil Haas, New York.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

FOREIGN.

German Opposition to the Papal Syllabus.

The Latest Mexican Revolution, and its Prospects.

Italy.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Special correspondence from Rome gives the present tone of opinion among the prelates and laymen attending upon the sessions of the great council. It is certain that much confusion prevails among the members of the council, and that the two factions—the Ultramontanes, led by Manning, of Westminster, and the Autonomists, by Dupanloup, of Orleans—carry on an excited warfare in the private sessions at the Quirinal. It is asserted that not all of the American Bishops are Ultramontane. The Bishop of Savannah has argued in council against the opportuneness of the syllabus, and sundry other American fathers have refused to sign the Papal infallibility petition to the Pope.

ITALIAN NAVAL STATION IN THE RED SEA.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—The Italian corvette Vendetta has sailed for the Red Sea to establish a naval station in those waters. She has a scientific commission on board.

Great Britain.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The weather yesterday was cold and tempestuous. Many disasters are reported to shipping.

INTERESTING LIBEL SUIT.

Dion Boucicault has brought action of libel against the *Saturday Review* for an unfavorable criticism on his play of "Formosa," wherein the editors characterized the author as an associate of blacklegs and charlatans.

IRON-CLADS.

The *Times*, in reviewing a book on iron-clads, recently issued by the English Naval Constructor, E. J. Reed, exults in Secretary Robeson's admission of the absolute worthlessness of American vessels.

COTTON AND COTTON MILLS.

The cotton mills at Preston, Lancashire, compelled to stop a short time since on account of the depression of the cotton trade, are resuming. A correspondent, probably an interested one, writes to the *Times*, attributing the cause of the late decline in cotton to the present large supply, and adds that, as spinners will cover contract at eleven pence, a slight reaction in the market has occurred.

Spain.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF A MINISTER.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—It is probable that Señor Becerra, Colonial Minister, will soon resign, owing to the stormy discussion in the Cortes on Saturday, on the subject of his dismissal of a favorite officer.

France.

ROCHEFORTE WISHES TO WRITE.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Rochefort has addressed a letter to the Prefect of Police, claiming, in moderate and respectful terms, the right to furnish articles to his own journal, the *Marseillaise*, without submitting them to the examination of the keeper of the prison.

Prussia.

BISMARK PROPOSES A PROTEST AGAINST THE SYLLABUS.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—It is said that Bismark, in case other great powers concur, will prepare a protest against the Papal syllabus.

Mexico.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION AND ITS PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Vera Cruz correspondence gives a summary of events in Mexico, down to the beginning of February. The insurrection against Juarez is making rapid progress. The strength of the revolutionists is in the very heart of the republic. The Liberals, Conservatives, and Imperialists are united and make common cause against Juarez. The insurgents have complete possession of the States of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, and Jalisco. They are gaining ground in all Queretaro, Durango Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas. An extensive conspiracy against the government has been discovered in Puebla, and there are symptoms of revolution even in Vera Cruz city. San Luis Potosi is the head of the rebellion. General Negrete is in Sierras, preparing to swoop down upon the national capital, and has registered an oath to shoot Juarez, Romero, and Mejia on sight. Two battles have been fought in the neighborhood of San Luis. The result of the first was doubtful; in the second the government troops were badly beaten. General Escobedo now commands the national army, and General Aguirre is Generalissimo of the revolutionists.

The Mexican Congress, before adjourning, invested Juarez with ample powers, thus making him virtual dictator. The unpopularity of Juarez has been augmented by his extravagant outlay in entertaining Mr. Seward, and by the suspicion that there was some real estate transactions involved in their meeting.

It is believed in Vera Cruz that Juarez will be unable to retain power longer than four months.

West Indies.

A BOURBON PRINCESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A Havana correspondent announces a pleasing event—a Princess has been born to the beautiful Amelia Bourbon, nee Hamell, who ran away from Europe with Prince Juan Louis de Bourbon, of Naples, and was joined in holy wedlock with him by Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in this city, on the 30th of March last. The interesting infant is to be called after its several grandmothers. Aristocratic circles in Havana are agreeably agitated by a circumstance so unusual as the birth of a Cuban Princess.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

A Driver of a Wagon Implicated—Over $100,000 in Drafts Taken.

A driver of a mail wagon, who has been purloining letters on an extensive scale for some time, was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail. During the past three months Postmaster Eastman has received a great many communications from persons in different parts of the country, complaining that letters containing drafts for money, addressed to them, had not come to hand, and suggesting that some one in the Post Office must know something about them. One of these complaints was made by the Cashier of a bank in Ottawa, who wrote that the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, had enclosed a draft for $24,000 about two months ago, and that it had not been received up to that time. [illegible] about a month ago. The other complaints were made by firms to whom drafts for large and small sums had been sent by parties in this city indebted to them for goods purchased. The aggregate amount represented in the drafts missing was over $100,000.

Mr. Eastman at once set to work to find out who was the guilty party, and Special Agent Miller assisted him. The only clue they had was that nearly every one of the letters had been taken from the mail bags sent by way of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Mr. Miller, from what he learned, suspected William Jones, the driver who takes the bags to the Rock Island depot for the 10 o'clock evening train, and determined to watch him closely. Accordingly on the night of the 6th inst., he followed Jones after he left the Post Office with the mail, and at the corner of Quincy and Clark street saw him stop. Immediately thereafter a buggy, in which were seated two men, drove out of Quincy street and alongside of the mail wagon. They remained there only a few seconds and then drove off. Jones doing the same. What the two men did Mr. Miller was unable to see, as it was too dark. He followed the mail wagon to the depot, and, after the bags had been delivered, he examined them, and found that two had been cut open with a knife. Nothing was said to Jones about it. Yesterday afternoon a letter was received from a gentleman in Missouri stating that he had been notified that a draft had been mailed to him. It had not arrived, and he wanted to know if it had left the Post Office. When Jones made his appearance in the afternoon he was taken into custody, and had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne, who held him in $5,000 bail for trial. Who his confederates were is not known at present, but they will probably be secured before long, as the officers are on their track. How much the trio made by their joint partnership is hard to tell. Payments on many of the drafts was stopped, but still the sum realized by their sale to outside parties, and received from the institutions on which they were drawn, must have been considerable, as many were probably paid previous to the discovery that they had been stolen.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for February 14, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow."

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g			24	Fell p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	inches.
9 p. m.	[illegible]	N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

Sun rises 6 h. 53 m. a. m.	Full moon	10 h. 51 m. p. m.
Sun sets 5 h. 35 m. p. m.	Moon rises	5 h. 14 m. p. m.
	Moon sets	8 h. 49 m. a. m.

Safety Valves for Steam Boilers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I was pleased to see the fair and liberal manner in which you spoke of the recent recommendation of the Inspector of Steam Boilers with regard to the adoption of an improved safety valve—several of which are now coming into general use—whereby the accumulation of an undue pressure of steam in a boiler cannot take place, and where the weight regulating the pressure cannot be altered, except by the proper authority. All the reports of the various associations for the prevention of steam boiler explosions, both in this country and abroad, are unanimous in condemning the ordinary safety valves, as inadequate to perform their duty under the control of careless and ignorant or malicious attendants. The employment of improved valves, by the leading railroads of the country, clearly shows their necessity. And the government steam coast law, and those of several States and cities, either require it, or are awakening to the necessity of its use. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1870.

[illegible]

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The London Daily [illegible] the objects of the National Emigration League. [illegible] Mr. T. Hughes, M. P. A meeting to promote the objects of the National Emigration League will be held on the same day at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

An Address to the Pope.

MOST HOLY FATHER: It is the most ardent wish of the Bishops of the whole world, as well as those who have signed this writing, that the Holy Œcumenical Synod, already begun under the blessed auspices of Your Holiness, may henceforth prosper and be so conducted to the desired goal that all the nations may find in it new remedies for the evils that weigh so heavily upon them; and also that God's holy church may have therein new springs and gain a more effectual accomplishment of their divine mission. In the hope of reaching this aim with more confidence and security, be it permitted to us to cast our burden, in view of a particular circumstance, into the bosom of Your Holiness with that reliance which draws along with the episcopate of the whole world, especially in these days, to the Holy Apostolic See. We must regard as of the greatest importance the ordinance which Your Holiness has made in Point II., on internal rule and order, namely: in regard to rights and authority of bringing such business as is to be transacted in the Holy Œcumenical Synod.

In some quarters this is interpreted as if it were not recognised to be the right of the fathers, that every one of them may lay before the council whatever he deems capable of contributing to the general welfare, but as if it were granted merely as an exception and a favor.

Most holy father, in all our souls there lives the most steadfast conviction that in the highest degree the soundness of the whole body of the Church depends upon the strength and firmness of the head, and that, above all things, the divine rights of the primate must be established and protected in order that in the holy synod everything may be managed in right and proper order. But while this is unconditionally true, it is not less true that the other members of the mystic body of Christ must have their soundness preserved intact, and the College of Bishops those rights which have ever belonged to it by virtue of its office and character, so that the head may be able to preserve its soundness, and exercise its activity without disturbance. By divine decree, indeed, these two are united most closely and joined inseparably. Even, therefore, your Holiness has deigned with the best right and wisest resolution to direct everything that relates to the rules and regulations, and the order in which the business to be transacted should be introduced in the Holy Synod, so likewise if the Fathers of the council, impelled by their conscience, desire for the general good of the Church to bring forward anything, or to make any proposition, it should, in all propriety, be considered that these, in so doing, act according to the measure of their right and office, provided, always, that this is done with that submissiveness and respect which is due to the head of the Church. We give expression to this view with all the more confidence, as your Holiness yourself has been pleased to admonish us that if we believed we could make any proposition favorable to the general welfare, we should do so freely; and by this procedure we place ourselves in the footsteps of the most revered most holy Council of Trent (XXIV. Session, Chapter 21).

In our view, therefore, it is beyond all doubt that by point II of the internal regulations no prejudice whatever will be done to our rights. In this our conviction we should be greatly strengthened, should it please your Holiness to grant that to the deputation appointed for the examination of the propositions of the Bishops, more members be chosen from the body of the fathers, and be added by the votes of the council itself, and that those who desire to make propositions be allowed free access to the deputation, so that they themselves may take part in the discussion thereof. This, most Holy Father, is what, with childlike humility, we desire to submit to the wise judgment and decision of your Holiness, in the hope that, as it has been brought forward with the best intention, it may likewise find a favorable and kindly acceptance.

Prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, we are your Holiness' most obedient sons.

Signed: Cardinal Schwarzenberg, Furstenberg, Archbishop of Olmutz; Gregorius Scherr, Archbishop of Munich; Michael von Deinlein, Archbishop of Bamberg; Louis Haynald, Archbishop of Kolocsa; Henry Forster, Prince Bishop of Breslau; Pancratius Dinkel, Bishop of Augsburg; Valentin Viery, Bishop of Gurk; Gregory Simonowitch, Archbishop of Lemberg; B. Legat, Bishop of Trieste; John Creik, Bishop of Budweiss; Georg Dabrela, Bishop of Parenzo; Jacobus Stepniciek, Bishop of Lanant; Alexander Bonnaz, Bishop of Clanad; Mathew Eberhard, Bishop of Trier; Edward Jacob, Bishop of Hildesheim; Michael Fogarassy, Bishop of Transsylvania; Jos. Hassmeyer, Bishop of Bosnia; Stephen Lasowicky, Bishop of Grosswardein; Sigmund Camasi, Bishop of Funfkirchen; Louis Forwerk, Bishop of Leontopolis; John Beckman, Bishop of Osnabruck; George Smiginzki, Bishop of Cristo; Hermann Zeidler, Abbot of Strabof; Wm. von Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence; *Peter Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, in the United States.*

SIMON CAMERON.

His Withdrawal from the War Office in 1862.

Washington (Feb. 12) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of last evening published a long letter from Colonel Alexander McClure, a sharp politician of Pennsylvania, to the effect that Senator Cameron did not resign the War Office in 1862, but that he was peremptorily removed by Mr. Lincoln. The letter was brought out by the assertion of Senator Wilson, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, that Cameron proposed to resign, providing his own policy was continued, and his own selection of a successor approved, which, according to Wilson, was agreed to, and Cameron resigned.

McClure denies the story, and says that the first knowledge Cameron had of his resignation was communicated to him in a letter from the President, informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or was to be, nominated as Secretary of War, and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission; and this letter was delivered to Mr. Cameron by Mr. Chase.

McClure closes his letter as follows: "I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remember, not only its general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, but had been given. The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter, and the substitution of a correspondence yule-dating the removal was suggested to Cameron, in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was appealed to, and confidently relied upon to make him consent to such a correspondence. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared, giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet, and Senator Wilson was doubtless misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron proposed to resign, as Senator Wilson states, I happened to be one of several, at least, who knew that it was some time after Mr. Stanton had been installed as the Minister of War.

"Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the memory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history, as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intended to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the caldron of the War Department. It was demanded, not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles, with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated unless dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War Office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton."

McClure's letter having been referred to Cameron to-night, the latter pronounced it most emphatically, one of McClure's lies; that Mr. Lincoln urged him to remain in the War Office, and that Stanton always regarded him as one of his best friends. He says he could establish the truth of Wilson's article if it was necessary, but that nobody is likely to believe McClure any way.

"Shoo-fly" Cox.

Pickles sends the New York *Commercial Advertiser* this account of the style in which Butler annihilated Cox on Thursday:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—You missed a fine thing yesterday; the debate in the House upon the amendment to the proposition giving pay and mileage to members. Mr. Butler's mission was to make the amount for pay $1,000,000, and to strike out the mileage clause altogether. This recalled Cox, of New York, from his searches among the bills of Spain for "Winter Sunbeams," and he plumed his wings for an oratorical night in behalf of the distinguished gentleman from Lowell. He left his seat, and strutted up and down the aisle, while speaking, like a highly electrified pepper-box, and scattered his morsels of spice in a manner intended to display the advantages of foreign travel. I observed all the while that Butler continually went "on e'en" on him while the little fellow pranced around and shot off his skyrockets in blissful ignorance of the fate that awaited him. He told how he loved to defend not only Butler's military career, but likewise his economical career, commencing at Dutch Gap Canal and running all the way down. Said I to myself, "Unhappy Cox, what a gap he will soon make in you. Better for you that you had never been born than to live to see this day. Better a thousand times that you had lost yourself in the gloom of the Hyrcanian forest, or been strangled on the Rialto, or forever made a mummy in the crater of Vesuvius, or been suffocated in the embraces of St. George's dragon, aye, better any of these than to be puffed out by a single breath of the hero of Big Bethel.

Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.

May be you have heard it before, but that's what was the matter with Cox's Hyperion this morning. Now mark how the little man fell, and how easy it is to knock a chip off of a log. Butler did not rise like the Nemean lion, but gently as a sucking dove. He commenced a thousand miles from his real object, touching lightly upon the regret which he felt at his being able to earn something for himself, and alluding to the fact that he had been used as an argument by those who hadn't ability to earn enough to take care of themselves. This touched Cox on the corn, and he winced. The next moment the leashed thunderbolt was let loose, and here's how it fell. Thus spoke Butler: "[illegible] So great was my ignorance of the arguments [illegible] against it either by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) or by any other member. That insinuation against him which nobody dared speak out loud; and as to the member from New York (Mr. Cox), he would be answered by every boy in the street crying his head off as a declaimer of the song [illegible] which brought down uproarious laughter and applause) —'Shoo, fly! don't bodder me.'"

Cox fell to earth like a blighted woodchuck, and was carried out of the chamber in the arms of McGinty. PICKLES.

An Election Wager Suit.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, of Thursday, says: "In October, 1868, E. H. Barton and James Conway made a wager on the result of the general election, which took place in November following. Barton's interest was subsequently sold to Wm. Callister. The stakeholder, Mr. Bernard Hughes, was notified of Callister's purchase. Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, the case of Callister against Hughes was tried, the suit being to recover the amount of the bet and a verdict was given by the Court for the plaintiff. The evidence taken on the trial showed on the part of the plaintiff that [illegible] given to Hughes not to pay over the money. This statement was contradicted by the evidence of the defendant, who alleged that he understood Callister to say that at one time, that he was not to have his half of the money to Conway, and he [illegible] The Court held that it did not make any difference whether the money was paid over or not by the request of the parties; the Court of Appeals would rule that the owner of the money could recover it from the stakeholder either before or after it was paid, and the plaintiff was entitled [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Besides its tonic and strengthening properties, Bell's Malt Extract is invaluable in cases of consumption, as is shown by the following extracts from reports of military hospitals in Europe: [illegible] Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Chapped hands and faces cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Counterfeit Currency.—See advertisement on first page.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—BATES—By Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of Tabernacle Church, Sunday, February 13, Geo. A. Bennett to Miss Fannie E. Bates, at the residence of groom's mother.

BURNET—SEARS—In Chicago, February 10, by Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Mr. Wm. H. Burnet to Miss E. Louise Sears, all of Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE LITTLE SENSATION BURLESQUE ARTISTE,

ELISE HOLT,

Supported by the popular Comedian,

MR. HARRY WALL,

Who will appear in their great Burlesque specialty of

LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.;

Or, La Grand Doctresse.

Genaro.............................ELISE HOLT.
Lucretia Borgia.................MR. HARRY WALL.

POPULAR SONGS, DANCES, JIGS, AND BREAKDOWNS.

SATURDAY—ELISE HOLT MATINEE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.........................Managers

Second night of the unequalled

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1870, and the two following nights, Byron's Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled

ALADDIN;

Or, The Wonderful Scamp.

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

New Ballet Divertisement, THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD, by sixteen young ladies. The entire Lydia Thompson Troupe in the cast.

The performance will commence with

THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

Cast to the Burlesque Troupe.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18—Production of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, written specially for this troupe by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled IVANHOE; or, WAMBA, THE JESTER.

Matinee on Saturday.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.................Proprietor and Manager

Every evening, at 8 o'clock, the immensely popular Realistic Spectacular Drama,

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Bhurtpoor.

The Battle commences at ¼ before 10.

March of the Regiment at 10¼.

Wednesday Matinee, EAST LYNNE, for the last time.

Saturday Matinee, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The great, laughable, burlesque sketch,

Dangerous Ground;

OR, CHICAGO IN 1870.

JUMBO JUM'S COLLEGE.

DEAF IN A HORN.

LOST COAT TAILS, Etc., Etc.

Go see how a stranger is received in Chicago. The entire [illegible] is new, and one of the very best yet offered.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW FURNITURE,

Tables, Bureaus, Stands, 1,000 Chairs, 200 Bedsteads, Piano Fortes, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Trade Sale of

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their spacious Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870. Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock.

By D. LONG & CO.

Mortgage Sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at dwelling house, No. 127 Twenty-fourth st., at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., the entire Furniture, consisting in part of Rep and Hair Cloth Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains, Hair and Grass Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Cook and Heating Stoves, &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE FURNITURE

OF A

Retail Furniture Dealer,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Salesroom,

52 South Wells-st.,

Consisting of Hair Cloth and Rep Parlor Suites, Marble-top and Plain Black Walnut Chamber Suites, Bedding, Hair and Grass Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cook and Heating Stoves, Mirrors, Office Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Furniture Dealers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

AT AUCTION,

To the Trade, on WEDNESDAY, February 16, at 9½ a. m.,

334 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

COMPRISING THE

Finest Line of Seasonable Goods ever offered at Public Sale in this City.

As stocks in the hands of manufacturers are light, goods must be higher as the season advances.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS CANNOT AGAIN OCCUR.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock p. m., at No. 172 South Clark-st.: 30 Lots on North side; 10 Lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs.; 10 Lots on State-st.; 25 Lots in Hyde Park; 3 Cottages and Lots opposite car shops; 100 Lots on West and South Side. [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, [illegible] The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at [illegible]

LOST—BETWEEN MITCHELL-ST., ON CANAL-st., to Van Buren-st. bridge, and to Post Office, a small Geneva watch. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INST., A LARGE BLACK [illegible]

LOST—A SMALL TRUNK KEY WITH ENGlish shilling attached. Finder will please leave it at Tribune office.

LOST—IF ANY PERSON HAS LOST A DOG, THEY will please inquire of W. KRATSHIEL, No. [illegible]

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON THURSDAY AFTERnoon, [illegible]

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A FIELD GLASS. A liberal reward will be given if delivered at 53 South Water-st.

LOST—A GOLD CUFF BUTTON, ON THURSday, [illegible]

LOST—SATURDAY, FEB. 12, ON NORTH LA Salle-st., [illegible]

LOST—ON SABBATH LAST, ON NORTH DEARborn-st., [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—INDIANA-av.—Half 82 ft., southwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

Indiana-av.—Half 80 ft., south of Thirty-fifth-st., east front.

Wabash-av.—Half 80 ft. near Fortieth-st., east front.

Wabash-av.—Half 80 ft. near Thirty-first-st., east front.

Wabash-av.—House and lot, No. 431, near Harmon-court.

Wabash-av.—House and lot, No. 700, near Fourteenth-st.

Wabash-av.—House and lot, No. 696, near Fourteenth-st.

Michigan-av.—House and lot, No. 116, near Madison-st.

To those seeking sound investments the above property can be confidently recommended. [illegible]

[illegible] 135 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—75x150 FEET ON West Monroe-st., west of Western-av., with improvements, [illegible] THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Room 3 Major's Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON THE CORNER OF West Van Buren and Green-sts., with improvements. Apply at 103 West Van Buren-st. For particulars, as the property must be sold.

FOR SALE—$200 LOTS ON WABASH AND Michigan-avs. and State-st. Easy terms. M. C. CARROLL, 17 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, CHOICE FRONT ON [illegible] with buildings. Inquire on premises. M. HAND.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS—SIX PER CENT—Good lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Goldsmith, Thirty-first-av., Butterfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace and Wentworth-av. Prices low. Five per cent. A small payment down. Five years, Six per cent. AUGUST GROSS, 132 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ½ DOWN, WILL BUY A WEST Side lot that, just as sure as Chicago continues to grow, will double within the year. See them. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 92 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—TO SPECULATORS—WE CAN SELL you from 1 to 50 lots in the original Phillips' Subdivision at old prices. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 92 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—MOONAWAY-PLACE—BEAUTIFUL building lot 25x125 feet on Moonaway-place, north of Eighteen-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 10 rooms and lot, with barn, 262 Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS, ON NORTH SIDE—30 beautiful grove building lots, fronting on Graceland-road, Sheffield-av., and Addison-av., one mile north of Lincoln Park, and convenient to dummy cars. Terms very easy, to suit the purchaser. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, ONE ACRE lot, fruit trees, picket fence, etc., at Lake Forest. Price $1,800. Address J. RUSSELL, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—17 ACRES AT DRIVING Park, in 15, 40, 12. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 105 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE STILL OFFERING THE following bargains at Engelwood: Lots 50x125, $400; lots 25x125, $300. This property is in finely located, high and dry, with shrubbery all around 60 feet wide. HULBURD & CO., 76 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., AT Engelwood; a fine tract for subdividing or as a permanent investment. HULBURD & CO., 76 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-ACRE LOT NEAR JUNCTION and Wentworth avs., at Engelwood, one block from Depot, and two blocks from railroad. HULBURD & CO., 76 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 400 ACRES; SOME four years ago a gentleman, a practical farmer, spent over a year's time and money in looking the State of Illinois over in order to find just the farm that would please his fancy. The farm was at last selected in Champaign County, near a village on railroad depot, and from which he has realized from the fruit, stock, and crops from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. [illegible] Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 15, No. 128 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—1,300,000 ACRES IN KANSAS, IOWA, Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota. All parties desiring lands are [illegible] apply for my lists. W. J. BARNEY, President of National Board Real Estate Agents, 136 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORMANDY PLANTATION, at Raccourci Bend, Point Coupee, known as one of the most productive plantations in the State, for sugar or cotton; about 3,000 arpents all high and perfectly safe from overflow, and might be divided into two or three plantations; 1,000 to 1,200 cleared and now in cultivation; a large number of houses in good repair. [illegible] of Louisiana, New Orleans.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 160 acres, near Iowa City, Iowa. Will trade for first-class improved real estate in Chicago. Call or address A. A. HAZARD, 139 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES ON line of Union Pacific Railroad. One 16 miles west of city. New house, two-story, 10 rooms, good barn, well, cistern, &c. Lot 100x300. [illegible] E. WOOLLEY & CO., 101 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE FARM, well improved for either stock or grain, 300 acres, in Champaign County, Ill. Timber, prairie, and water. Will sell or exchange for city property. Price $16,000. H. T. MELM, 17 Crosby's Block, 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED to purchase 86 acres of highly cultivated and adorned farm, about twenty-six miles from Chicago. Good house and out-buildings on the place. Abundance of fruit, and good land, groves, orchards, and everything nice. Prices low and terms easy. A rare chance. Call and see us. THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Major's Building, southwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT ON THE SOUTHEAST CORner of Lincoln and Adams-sts., for a term of years, cheap. A very desirable location. Apply to GEO. K. BYRD, 89 Washington-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—IMPROVED PROPerty. $3,000. Must be 10 per cent in rent. H. McLANSBOROUGH & SON, 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON any of the avenues south of Fortieth-st., for which the cash will be paid. THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Major's Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av., south of Harrison and north of Thirteenth-st., a house and lot worth from $15,000 to $20,000. A corner or an inside lot not less than 25 feet wide. [illegible] Address O, care of Carrier No. 20.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, ON ADams-st., just west of Western-av. Rent, $32 a month. Inquire at 117 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A [illegible] HOUSE, WELL furnished, [illegible] Room 9 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, AND barn, half of which has paid $15 a month over entire rent for three years. Tenant must buy the furniture at bargain. Owner going West. Apply at 364 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BRICK basement house, No. 229 Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park, containing 12 rooms, all modern improvements, having a good stable on the lot. Rent $70 per month. Furniture for sale, if desired. Inquire of TALLMADGE & SON, 105 Tenth st., or Water-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, RENT moderate. Clinton-st., corner pass the street. Apply at 19 O'Brien-st., West Side.

TO RENT—1114 PRAIRIE-AV.—VERY DESIRAble dwelling of 12 rooms, by F. A. BROWN, 153 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEment house, nine rooms, modern improvements, and in splendid condition. Gas fixtures for sale cheap. Location, 61 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED lodging room, with closet, gas, and stove, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, or to a small family, in brick house 120 North State-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE ROOM OPPOSITE the Post Office, heated, furnished and cared for. Inquire at Room 1, 137 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms. Also, doctors', dentists', and real estate offices, at 349 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF A TWO-story [illegible] Apply at 127 Chicago-av., in grocery store.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with stove and gas, for one or two gentlemen, at 284 Wabash-av. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—ONE PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHed, suitable for two gentlemen. Also, room for one, with or without board; house new; bath, gas, &c. Call at 47 Third-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—A VERY pleasant front sleeping room, suitable for two or more gentlemen, also small room at 238 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, at 172 South Clark-st. Cheap rent. Apply to Dr. CLARKE, at 172 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room in Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts. Call at Room 24.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. Apply at Room 22, 46 Madison-st., corner of State.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, NOS. 176 and 178 Wabash-av., next to Mason Dunn, suitable for any business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 20 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD LOCATION FOR BOOT and shoe house—Store Nos. 6 and 8 Lake-st., has entrance also on Michigan-av., with steam hoist. Apply to C. A. SPRING, Room No. 8 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—TO LUMBERMEN—FOR THREE OR five years, the dock southwest corner of Main-st. and the South Branch. Inquire at No. 161 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORES 43, 58, AND 60 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 58 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE 175 SOUTH CLARK-ST., or with two fronts on Monroe-st., if wanted. Inquire at Room 13, Monroe Building.

TO RENT—ON MAY 1 NEXT, THE BRICK boarding house known as the Hamilton House, situated in Fort Wayne, Ind., a thriving city of 30,000 inhabitants. Rental $600. Address E. L. STURGIS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 223 LAKE-ST., FOUR stories and basement. Apply to E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE, 2 ROOMS, FOR business, lawyer, or doctor, on Clark-st., between Randolph and Lake. Rent only $15. Inquire at 45 Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BASEment house, in good neighborhood, from March 1st, well [illegible] West or South Division. Call or address W. H. COLVIN, 44 River-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or cottage on South Side, east of State and north of Twenty-fourth-st., by a responsible party. Address D E F, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WOOLLEN FACTORY [illegible] Address D. CURTIS, Waterloo, Ind.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEment in a good location for wholesale trade (light goods). Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL NEATLY furnished house, not more than 20 minutes' walk from Court House, by a respectable party that is used to care of good furniture. No children. Address or call for three days at Room 15, Pope's Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF April, a good house of 7 or 8 rooms, for a family of four grown persons; must be supplied with water and gas, and located in good neighborhood. Will expect to pay a reasonable rent. Address A J L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage, or other house of moderate size, for the summer, by a party who can give best of references; must be in good neighborhood, either within the city or on the street car lines. Address, for five days, COTTAGE WANTED, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three, small cottage or part of larger house, for housekeeping, on North or West Side. Address, with location and terms, BOOKKEEPER, No. 129 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM [illegible] with steam power; must be centrally located. Call in person or address JOHN H. MANDINLA, cor. Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, [illegible] H. W. AMES, 93 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BOILER, AT Central freight depot, cheap for cash. GILBERT, WOLCOTT & CO., 83 Mercantile Building.

FOR SALE—20 HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boiler, [illegible] E. BOLDENWICK, stone yard, 22 East Tyler-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FULL SET OF MACHINERY and tools for grinding coffee and spices. Direct all communications to M, 264 South Water-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN THAT left description of his [illegible]

PERSONAL—A. Y. WILL PASS CORNER [illegible]

PERSONAL—GEORGE: MEET ME AT 1 P. M. on Wednesday [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY PERSON WANTING A POSItion in any line of business may call at 152 Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CASH CAN OBtain a clerkship, at $15 per week, by addressing, for particulars, Box 437 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN LOAN his employer $500 cash, on security. Liberal salary to the right party. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY OF 14 OR 15. One honest, capable and not afraid of work can have a permanent situation. GEO. S. HULBERT.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO CANVASS FOR "Guilford's Rule and Square," at Also, State and county rights for sale. C. B. CUSHMAN, 214 Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 FAMILIES AND 25 single men for Minnesota, to work on farms for monthly wages or shares in the crop. Also, 25 girls for private family. The agent, Mr. A. G. HING, can be seen at the Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, No. 14 North Clark-st., Room 1, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and at 211 Sherman-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—MEN FOR PLACES IN THE CITY, [illegible] MERCHANTS' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 167 East Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—100 FARM HANDS ON SHARES or wages, for Mississippi; 100 females, cooks, etc. Work for all. Transportation free. Planters on hand to explain. E. G. [illegible] Agency, No. 8 Arcade-court, Farwell Hall Building.

WANTED—500 MARRIED MEN AND FAMilies to go South to work on plantations. Free fare. No office fees. Also, 10 stonecutters for the city [illegible] L. G. HOLMES, 167 East Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—25 SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS and families at $18 per year and board. Apply at 219 South Water-st., Room 2.

WANTED—25 SWEDES AT $200 PER YEAR and board. Free transportation. Apply at 161 East Washington-st., Room 1.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FOR OUR OWN BUSINESS, ONE reliable man of experience to act as salesman, on a liberal salary. Also, two of little or no experience in selling goods; will be accepted on salary of $15 to $18 per week, to be increased as experience merits. Apply at ORVIS & BOSTWICK'S, over 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO WHOM WE WILL pay $10 cash if we can't show them the best selling 25 cent article in Chicago. Samples by mail, 25 cents. 79 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FIVE MORE CANVASSERS TO INtroduce Barnes' Non Explosive Oil Can in the city. No accidents can occur by the use of kerosene when these cans are used. Apply to-day at Room 16, Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Good salary paid live men. Call at No. 106 Monroe-st., opposite Post office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—MUST THOROUGHly understand the business and come well recommended. Apply at 290 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS WORKED IN A store long enough to understand the duties of a salesman. Permanent employment. Moderate salary at first. F. W. BRADFIELD, Room 13, Speed's Block.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the sash, door, and moulding business, to solicit orders for city work. To one understanding his business a good and permanent situation. Address, stating salary expected, and experience, A L B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN COME WELL recommended and of address, to call among the business community. Apply at 22 and 24 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD SALESMEN, ONE FOR each State. The right men, with $50 to $300 capital, can procure a profitable business that will pay from $150 to $300 per month. GARRISON & CO., No. 5 Arcade-court, between 137 and 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO IS willing to take orders for goods by samples on salary of $50 to $100 per month, or on commission, if preferred. A. N. ADAMS & CO., over 119 Monroe-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, APPLY, to-day, at 68 West Van Buren-st., near Clinton.

WANTED—CIGAR-MAKERS. APPLY TO CLAUDE & DEFFERARY, 166 Monroe-st.

WANTED—CHAIR-MAKERS, STEADY EMployment. Highest prices paid. Apply to either of the three factories. ARMSTRONG, JOHN S. BUCHNER & CO., EDWARD Q. SMITH, Evansville, Indiana.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLER, WITH A little money, to manage a good three-run water power mill on joint account. LEVI SHORES, Room 4, 134 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands running sash, door, and blind machinery. Call at Sash Factory corner of Lake and Peoria-sts.

Coachmen, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WANTING A CHANCE TO drive a coach may call at 103 Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—HOSTLER—A GOOD ENGLISHman or German, in private family. Call at 18 Ewing Block, corner North Clark and Water sts.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO-DAY, AT THE LADIES' HELP EXCHANGE, 5 girls for general house-work, 11 sewing girls, 7 chambermaids, 3 dining-room girls, 3 shop girls, 3 barmaids, 1 nurse girl. Good help can be had at this office, 169 Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A GOOD-LOOKING YOUNG LADY apprentice in the ladies' barber shop on Madison-st. Address BARBER, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL work in a small convenient house, for a family of three. Must be a good cook, and furnish good references. None but Protestants need apply. Call to-day at No. 139 Washington-st., Room 11 at 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German preferred. Call at 391 West Randolph-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 51 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD KITCHen girl, at 1954 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING AND GENeral housework. Apply at 56 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do housework at 163 North Jefferson-st., corner of Hubbard-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—AT 10 AND 12 RUSH-ST., A GIRL to do second work.

WANTED—AT 124 WEST INDIANA-ST., A GOOD dining-room girl. None but those fully competent need apply.

WANTED—AT 297 ERIE-ST., A FIRST-CLASS girl for second work. Good references required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Must bring references. Inquire at 25 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT 990 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD Norwegian or German girl, to cook, wash, and iron. One who can bring good references will obtain a permanent place, with liberal pay.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID. None other need apply. References required. Call, before 10 o'clock, at 163 Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, and at a small expense. No fee unless obtained. Address P. O. Box 1092. Those now P. O. Box advertised for the past six years.

DIVORCES—LEGAL DIVORCES OBTAINED without publicity, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1651. Information free.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, also good, watches, jewelry, old gold, silver plate, bronze, musical instruments and cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 186 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SALOON OR STORE license. Apply at 315 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH cash capital of from $250 to $500, in an A No. 1 business. Please investigate. Address D G, Tribune office.

WANTED—SITTING OFFICE DESK, SECOND hand, in good order, with pigeon holes and drawers. Must be a bargain. Price and where to be seen [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on Calumet-av., for unimproved property on Michigan or Wabash-avs., if the property is in the city limits. GEO. V. BYRD, 89 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE 3-story brick hotel, with furniture, omnibuses, horses, and everything pertaining to a first-class house. Price $8,000. Will exchange for good real estate. SNYDER & FREEMAN, 188 Madison-st., Room 2, basement.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STOCK of liquors for any personal property. Address Box 789, Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES choice prairie land in Iowa, (title perfect), for an improved farm in Illinois. LEVI SHORES & CO., 134 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF dry goods for Kansas lands (title must be perfect). Call to-day. LEVI SHORES & CO., 134 Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—172½ ACRES OF unimproved farming land, 50 miles south of city, for vacant lot near Union Park, 231 acres 4 miles from Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., 75 miles south, for good city property. [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 14 Methodist Church Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail house on Lake-st. Capital required, $5,000; business increasing; [illegible] Address WELLINGTON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $10,000 or $15,000, to extend a manufacturing business well-established; profits large; [illegible] Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN will find a good chance in a well-established drug business in a thriving town in Central Illinois, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, to take the place of a retiring partner. Capital required from $500 to $1,000 cash. Chance good for a short time. Address RETIRING PARTNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $3,000 to $5,000, in a good-paying, legitimate business. Best of references given and required. Address, for an interview, I S & CO., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPItal [illegible] established office business. Apply at 84 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MAKE MONEY. Business well located and established. To the right man an excellent chance. $2,500 required. Address HONOR, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE TWO LADIES AT THE water-works yesterday afternoon, and walked south on Pine-st, with two gentlemen, address C H and C P, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PEDDLING WAGON FOR NOtions, made by W. S. Hoyt, Ithaca, N. Y. Address S. SHAW, Jr., Mihelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, CHEAP for cash, or will exchange for lumber. Apply at 44 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH-BRED SPANISH Jack, of unusual size and sure getter. Address F. G., Box 2773, or Field's Livery Stable, rear of Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY TEAM, STYlish and good stepper; double or single. Suitable for family carriage, and good every way. Address or call on W B S, 27 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, at 112 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE, TOP buggy, and harness very cheap. Address HORSE AND BUGGY, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS HORSE and buggy and harness very cheap. Inquire at 130 South Water-st. GEO. McKENNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM LARGE YOUNG mules, perfectly broke to work, kind and gentle, weight 2,300 pounds. Also several good horses. One large mare to exchange for buggy horse. 20 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LIGHT TOP buggy—A gentleman's driving horse, aged 5, sound, kind, afraid of nothing, and speedy. Too valuable for owner. Address A O S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY CHEAP HORSES AT F. Morgan's stable, rear of the Sherman House. W. CROW.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE; HARRIS, MAKER; NEARLY new. Cheap for cash at 263 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARpets, bedding and general stock, with large discounts for cash, 262 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK WALNUT parlor and bedroom set, cheap. Also, an elegant marble-top centre table and carpets. Apply to view to NEWS AGENT, 89 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$10 WILL BUY A GOOD BLOODED [illegible] dog for sale. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL property—A choice lot of liquors. Address Box 789, Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A SLEEPing [illegible] Apply at No. 3 Custom House-place.

FOR SALE—A SALOON LICENSE. APPLY AT 139 South Clark-st., in the basement.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GYPSY fortune teller. [illegible] South Clark-st.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly [illegible]

MADAM MAYNARD AND MR. MAYNEW WILL [illegible]

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young man, [illegible] Address H. BAINE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERson. Will accept anything honorable, with fair pay. Apply or address A, 142 Madison-st., Room 21.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] Address FAITHFUL, care of Market-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL acquainted in the West wishes employment in a [illegible] Inquire at 137 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a dry goods store; [illegible] Address S. L. CLARK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in a store; hardware store preferred. [illegible] Apply at 184 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF ten years' experience. [illegible] 165 Madison-st., Room 8.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS man, who has a few hundred dollars capital. [illegible] Address V B, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A young man willing to make himself useful. Address W C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AT plumbing and gas-fitting. Has had two years' experience. Address H. SMITH, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, as coachman. Good reference given. Apply at No. 30 Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, [illegible] Apply at 323 Illinois-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR ON Singer's or Howe's sewing machine, by a young lady of experience on light leather work. Good references given. Address Miss J S T, 261 Fourth-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant, as nurse, in a good family. Women's Home, 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work and one to do kitchen work. Address 151 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. References if required. Inquire at Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work. Call at 232 West Taylor-st. Place call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in a small, fine family. Address OLIVIA, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up stairs work and take care of children, or do sewing in a private family. Call for two days at 38 Michigan-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress and ironer. Apply at 16 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant girl, not more than a mile from the Court House, to do the work of a small plain family, who can take her home. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 369 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANAdian girl to do second work or assist in general housework. Reference given if required. Call at [illegible] East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do second work and plain sewing, or would take care of children. Inquire, for two days, at 197 West Lake-st., corner Halsted, rear part. MARY MOONEY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking. Call at 249 South Water-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, to take charge of a kitchen. Inquire at 16 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework. Good reference. Please call at 87 Fourteenth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamber work and take care of children. Has good reference. Address ELLEN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundry cook, either city or country. Inquire at 14 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT English woman to take care of children. Good reference. Apply MR. BATES' office, 121 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do second work in an American family, or a small family to do general housework. Good references given. Address, for three days, [illegible] Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE. SEND stamp for return postage, or 50c for seven fast-selling articles with [illegible] SMAX & CO., 27 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK OF BOOTS, shoes, hats and caps for sale in one of the best towns in Illinois. Population 4,000. This is a rare opportunity, as the proprietor has a large cash country business and wants to retire; or would take in part payment from $3,000 to $5,000 in desirable real estate in this city. Anyone meaning business can address B M J, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS for sale. Would exchange for city property. For particulars inquire, for three days only, at 44 East Harrison-st.

A HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE IF DEsired, in a first-class new steam flouring mill. Cheap fuel, at a good wheat country. All the machinery new and of the very best quality. Capacity 600 barrels per day. For particulars apply to the UNDERWOOD, La Fayette, Indiana.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE for sale at a bargain; location good. THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Major's Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, DOING A good business, for sale, a great bargain; call to-day. LEVI SHORES & CO., 134 Randolph-st.

A $10,000 STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and caps for sale, in one of the best towns on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; will take part, or all, in good desirable real estate. This is a rare chance for a party wishing to engage in a cash-paying trade. Address B M J, Tribune office.

A SMALL SALOON FOR SALE—324 SOUTH [illegible] and everything in complete order. Call at 104 Madison-st., Room 7.

DRUG STORE, DOING A BUSINESS OF $12,000 annually, with a favorable lease, will be sold at a bargain. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 155, Belvidere, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—BUILDING 50x four-stories of best block stone, [illegible] C. R. WOOLLEY & CO., 101 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES, NICELY fitted up, a good paying business, [illegible] corner of West Twelfth and Johnson-sts., [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE, SITUATED IN Gardner, Grundy County, Ill., [illegible] Inquire of T. F. GARDNER, [illegible] or J. F. HART, Gardner, Ill.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE, WITH small stock of [illegible] corner of South of Van Buren-st. Rent only $50 per month.

NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL for sale, four run 4-feet stones, with all the machinery for [illegible] W. F. NOYE, 236 Wabash-av.

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE for sale, [illegible] 100 miles from Chicago. [illegible] Apply to HIBBARD & SPENCER, 92 & 94 Michigan-av.

120 FEET SHELVING AND 112 FEET WALnut counters for sale; store can be had, if desired; one year's dry goods business established; owner going West. Apply at 265 West Madison-st.

$1,100 WILL BUY THE BEST LOCATED retail bakery, coffee house, and rooms in the city. Terms moderate. Inquire at [illegible] State-st., this morning.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought. Money advanced on warehouse receipts. E. L. CANFIELD, 131 LaSalle-st.

COLORADO MINES—$4,000 MAY BE INVESTED in working a proved first-class silver mine [illegible] Address SILVER, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $1,000 TO $10,000 on good city security. SAMPSON & DREW, Room 5, Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 AND LESS on short time. Room 9 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS. Mortgages discounted, at No. 1 Major Block, Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply to H. O. STONE, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 FOR ONE YEAR ON INSIDE real estate. GILBERT, WOLCOTT & CO., 113 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR TWO YEARS ON FIRST mortgage inside property; will pay 10 per cent and no commission. Address MONEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE for 5 years. Call at 72 Pope's Block, between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—MONEY, IN SUMS FROM $2,000 TO $20,000, secured by inside city property. Address Box 56.

WANTED—$7,000 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE for five years. Security first class. Address M, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE OR TWO years, in sums of not less than $500, on improved real estate in Cook County. Applications should be accompanied by abstracts of title certified to date. Principals can apply personally to M. A. BORN & SON, Attorneys at Law, Room 1, No. 17 South Clark-st.

$2,300 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR AT 10 per cent, $4,000 for 3 or 5 years, on real estate security in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 92 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN, BY E. B. CASTLE & CO., 88 LaSalle-st., Room 1, City [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, on good collaterals. GEO. H. [illegible] 115 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

47 EAST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board; use of bath-rooms, hot and cold water, gas, etc.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE LARGE FURnished front room, or suite of rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and lady, or gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Also, room for one lady.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished room for a gentleman and lady, with first-class board. Also, a room for [illegible] single men.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gentlemen. Also, rooms for two ladies.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICE FRONT room, with first class board; also, one [illegible] room for two single gentlemen. [illegible] for a few day boarders.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms, and excellent table for permanent, and transient boarders.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—(UNION PARK)—A large front room, [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY (ENGAGED through the day) in a strictly private family, West or North Side. References exchanged. Address stating terms, which must be moderate, M S, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN IN THE GERman language, [illegible] F. KREDEWIG, [illegible]

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO MAKE HER home in a family where she can give instructions in vocal and instrumental music [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, SCHOLARS to take music lessons [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, for $75. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Butler's Disability Bill Approved by the Reconstruction Committee.

The Cuban Question Considered in Committee.

Small Chance for the Belligerency Resolution in Either House.

Fitz-John Porter Applies for a Rehearing on New Evidence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, agreed to a general bill for the removal of political disabilities, which General Butler will at the proper time report to the House for passage. It applies to all disfranchised persons, except those who have been members of Congress, or have held commissions in the army or navy. The whole matter is thrown into the United States courts, and the form of petition is embodied in the bill. The notice of filing of petition for removal of disabilities is to be printed in newspapers, and hearing is to be had thereon at the specified time. If the Court is satisfied that the statements made by the applicant are true, the certificate must issue, and that ends the matter. If the Court rejects the application, the disabilities can be removed only by an act of Congress. False swearing is to be punished as perjury. The removal of disabilities does not restore property or give the right to set up a claim for property captured or destroyed during the war.

CUBAN QUESTION.

The Cuban question was discussed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this morning, but no conclusion was reached, and the matter goes over for another week. The debate showed a decided objection to Sherman's resolution, which practically accords belligerent rights to the insurgents, and some favor toward Morton's bill, the effect of which is to prevent any more indirect aid to Spain, though objection was found to some of its features. The Cuban lobby is here in force again, and matters itself that it is now going to get something from Congress. The questions at issue are to be debated in the House Foreign Committee at the meeting of Thursday.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The Ways and Means Committee, at to-day's session, agreed, by a vote of 5 to 4, to report in favor of making the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate department; but the House is not at all likely to sustain this proposition at present. The committee will, to-morrow, try to come to a conclusion on the general question of reducing taxation. The private conversation of members indicates favorable action in this direction. It will not be so much in decrease of rates as in additions to the list of exemptions. Some members will press to have all taxation taken from tonnage and transportation.

GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Banking Committee thought they had got through taking evidence, but one of the Democratic members yesterday raised a point, which led to a reopening, and the afternoon of yesterday and the forenoon of to-day were spent in taking additional evidence. It does not amount to anything, and the committee will now go on to make up its report. They have been very cautious in saying what the testimony proves; but it can be stated that Butterfield is the only official implicated.

CHANGE OF SUPERVISORS DISTRICTS.

Missouri was to-day detached from District Supervisor Marr's district and attached to that of Arkansas and Indiana, under Supervisor McDonald. Montana, Wyoming, and Dakota are added to Marr's district, and New Mexico will probably be transferred to the Texas District.

COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The House Commerce Committee have agreed to take action on the bill for the transportation of goods West in bond, on Thursday next. The same committee have referred the River and Harbor bill to a sub-committee of five.

TRANSFER OF A FUND.

The Senate Military Committee has reported a bill transferring the fund, which has been for some time in the keeping of the War Department, amounting to about $400,000, to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers. This fund is made up from the $300 commutation money which, in the beginning of the draft, during the war, was accepted by the government instead of military service of drafted men, and it is to be given to this institution in lieu of the bounty money of deserters.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The House Naval Committee to-day considered the proposition for the discontinuance of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which the people of that city want to get out of the way, and think it can be sold for $20,000,000 or $40,000,000. The Connecticut people advocate its transfer to New London.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Most of the Senators having repeated their virgin speeches on the Mississippi bill, the general understanding was reached, to-day, that a vote should be taken to-morrow. The vote on the fundamental conditions proposed by Mr. Drake [illegible]

THE TARIFF BILL.

[illegible] up the Tariff bill, and so continue now until it will be considered. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, is to be Chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the debate upon the measure.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

[illegible]

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Max Weber, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New York; [illegible] Collector of Customs at Dunkirk, New York; [illegible] Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Missouri; [illegible] Marshal for Utah; John S. [illegible] Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois; Rayne E. Hanson, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

To be Postmasters: Chas. H. France, Augusta, Ga.; Jane Sebrier, Tiffin, Ohio; John A. Martin, Atchison, Kansas.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The papers sent to the Senate yesterday by the President include despatches from General Terry [illegible] General Terry to exercise his own discretion on the eligibility of the members of the Georgia Legislature, and approving his course. [illegible] Attorney General [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Private letters confirm reports of the continued ill health of Alexander H. Stephens.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Senate a bill designed to facilitate acquisition of sites for national works of defence, and to protect the public treasury against such exorbitant prices for real estate, which may be required for public purposes [illegible]

THE ELECTION CASES.

The Election Committee, in view of the action of the House yesterday, which rejected Sheafe in the adoption of a new plan of drawing a lot from the House by lot, will proceed at once with two contested cases. [illegible]

THE SUGAR REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means heard today a body of sugar refiners from New York, who claimed that they represented beside their own interests those of the importers. They want a reduction of the duty on sugar. [illegible]

REVENUE ORDERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.

[illegible]

JAS. W. DWYER.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Judge Usher, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, [illegible]

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee are maturing a general Naturalization bill.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court, on Monday, in the case of Jecker vs. Magee, from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, decided in favor of the former.

In the case of the United States vs. Keehler, Postmaster at Salem, N. C., at the outbreak of the war, a decision was given that the defendant is liable for the amount then due the government, though he had been required to pay it to the Confederate Government.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, refusing to discharge John Greiff, convicted of murder, was affirmed.

Judgment for the defendants in the case of the St. Louis Public Schools vs. Walker was affirmed.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Banking and Currency is expected to report next Monday. Some delay has been occasioned by the examination of the Boston witness, [illegible] U. S. Grant, of $25,000. The investigation proved that the package was delivered October 22, and contained green-backs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Congressman Stevens has responded to the request of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee to make several addresses in that State during the pending canvass.

INDIAN NEWS.

General Sully reports to the Indian Bureau that the [illegible]

REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

Supervisor of Internal Revenue McDonald has been assigned to Missouri, Arkansas, and the [illegible]